The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2574.
NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1859.
PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW-YORK UNION MEETING.

Great Demonstration at the Academy of Music.

Speeches of His Honor the Mayor, Ex-Gov. Hunt, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. James S. Thayer, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Prof. Mitchell and Others.

Mr. Charles O'Conor Advocates Slavery.

STRONG PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Letters from Gen. Scott and Ex-President Fillmore.

PROCEEDINGS WITHOUT THE WALLS.

The grand demonstration of the citizens of New-York in favor of Constitution and the Union, which had been announced for several days, took place last night at the Academy of Music. Long before the hour for meeting, the spacious Academy was thronged, from pit to dome. Even in the spacious amphitheatre every seat was occupied, and throughout the house standing room within hearing distance was eagerly sought. Not less than five thousand persons were assembled within the walls, and a number perhaps equally large congregated without and listened to addresses from the different stands erected there.

The Academy had been appropriately decorated for the occasion. The Stars and Stripes hung in graceful folds about the stage, and at different points were mottoes and inscriptions, and the names of those who in the past had consecrated their lives to the formation and perpetuation of the institutions of our country. Among them were the following:

Indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."—WASHINGTON.

"The Union must and shall be preserved."—JACKSON.

"I shall stand upon the Constitution, I need no other platform."—WEBSTER.

JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.
WASHINGTON.
JEFFERSON. JACKSON.
WEBSTER. CALHOUN.
CLAY. WRIGHT.
CHOATE. BENTON.
MADISON. MONROE.

A salute of thirty-two guns was fired, and from the balcony of the Academy one branch of Dodworth's Band discoursed their music, while the other occupied a position on the platform within, and entertained the assemblage while it was gathering.

It would be useless to attempt to note, personally, the names of distinguished citizens present. From every profession, calling and trade were present, with their highest representatives, and until near 12 o'clock, when the meeting adjourned, nearly all present remained, submitting to the discomforts of a crowded audience and inconvenience situation.

Numerous delegations of citizens from other cities were present, and participated in the enthusiasm of the occasion, and throughout, the proceedings were characterized by most perfect harmony and good feeling in favor of the object which had called the vast assemblage together.

At 7 o'clock, JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order and read the call, as follows:

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH—JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.

The undersigned, regarding with just abhorrence the crimes of John Brown and his confederates, desire to unite with our fellow-citizens of New-York and vicinity, in a public and formal denunciation of that and all similar outrages, and to declare our unalterable purpose to stand by the Constitution *in all its parts*, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, and we hereby denounce as unpatriotic and untrue, revolutionary and dangerous, the idea of an irrepressible conflict existing between the two great sections of our beloved Union. [Applause.] On the contrary, we maintain that the North and the South were created for each other; that there is a natural and necessary affinity between them, by parentage, history, religion, language and geographical position; and that even their different climates, and different forms of industry, add strength to this bond of union, by enabling them to supply each other's wants. And we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves, from this hour, by our influence, our example, our votes, and by every other proper means, to discountenance and oppose sectionalism in all its forms. [Applause.] Those of our fellow-citizens who share these sentiments with us, are requested to join us in a public expression of the same, at such time and place as may be designated by this Committee. [Cheers and applause.]

Mr. BEEKMAN then nominated as president Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The nomination was received with loud cheers, and was responded to unanimously.

Mayor TIEMANN in taking the Chair said:

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in calling me to preside over this great meeting of the citizens of New-York to express their devotion to the Union, and their firm adherence to the principles and compromises of the Constitution under which all sections of our country have so happily prospered since its adoption. New-York has ever been a Union-loving City; she has ever stood by it, and I believe she would sacrifice any interest to perpetuate that glorious bond which has for so long a period joined together the different States of our Confederacy. As a New-Yorker, I am proud of this, I am proud of the Union, and should deplore the event as a calamity to the world which should be the means of dissevering it; as an American, I know no North, no South, no East, on West, when the Union is in danger. I believe in carrying out all the compromises of the Constitution, and or dealing justly with every section of our country. The South as well as the North, the West as well as the East, have their rights, and we should be as ready to yield to our brethren of those sections of the country in matters of right and interest as we are to claim such for ourselves. The cry of disunion, come from whatever quarter it may, is to be deplored by every true friend of this country, and I believe it is never raised except by political demagogues and selfish politicians; and every American who has the good of his country and the perpetuity of the Union at heart should feel with ANDREW JACKSON, when he said "The Union must and shall be preserved."

JOSHUA J. HENRY, Esq., then nominated the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which were acceded to:

CHAIRMAN,
HON. DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
MAYOR OF THE CITY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Wm. B. Astor, Loring Andrews, W. H. Aspinwall,
S. B. Althause, Benj. Aymar, Wm. H. Appleton,
J. J. Astor, Jr., H. M. Alexander, A. Arnold,
Chas. A. Davis, Robt. J. Dillon, Geo. Douglass,
Wm. E. Dodge, Thos. E. Davis, John A. Dix,
J. J. Day, Daniel Drew, Wash. Durbrow,
Shepherd Knapp, Morris Ketchum, Hiram Ketchum,
Jos. Kernochan, Wm. Kent, G. Henry Koop,
J. Kettleman, Peter V. King, Richd. W. King,
Zadock Pratt, Judge Roosevelt, A. L. Robertson,
A. M. Ross, Wm. T. Ross, Geo. W. Read,
John P. Ritter, Elisha Robbins, Sam. L. Roosevelt,
John Allen, D. H. Arnold, James Brown,
August Belmont, John H. Brower, H. O. Brewer,
Solomon Banta, H. Blydenburg, James Boorman,
Daniel Devlin, Peter S. Duryea, Abm. Demarest,
Thos. F. Devoe, John Dimon, Ezra R. Dibble,
Thomas Fenner, John T. Fisher, R. B. Fosdick,
Dan'l Kingsland, Wm. D. Kennedy, John Kelly,
Henry Ludlam, Sch'r Livingston, James Lee,
Richard Lathers, Wm. G. Lane, F. S. Lathrop,
Thomas Smull, Alex. H. Stevens, John Steward, Jr.,
Alex. T. Stewart, R. L. Schieffelin, Aug. E. Silliman,
Watts Sherman, Hy. G. Stebbins. Adam Stoddart,
Henry Bedel, Jas. W. Beekman, Francis Burritt,
J. R. Brodhead, Caleb Barstow, Sam'l. D. Babcock,
Geo. B. Butler, S. L. M. Barlow, James Brooks,
Isaac V. Fowler, Dan'l H. Fearing, Benj. H. Field,
Wm. Graydon, Michael Grosz, O. D. F. Grant,
Henry Grinnell, Geo. Greer, Wm Gale,
Fred'k T. Lock, F. W. Lasak, Chas C. Leary,
Dan'l F. Lee, Edward Lambert, H. S. Leavitt,
Arthur Leary, Mathew Morgan, Jas. Mulligan,
T. M. Shepherd, Wm. Sloane, J. J. Sherman,
Sam'l E. Sprouls, Chas. A. Shepherd, Ezra Smith,
Augustus Schell, B. L. Swan, Jr., Moses Taylor,
W. Blackstone, Fred. B. Betts, Geo. C. Baldwin,
J. R. Bulkley, E. J. Brown, Aaron G. Bryam,
W. S. Brown, Benj. Brandreth, Abm. Bininger,
E. M. Greenway, C. G. Gunther, G. D. H. Gillespie,
J. N. Genin, Gerard Hallock, Wilson G. Hunt,
Peleg Hall, W. F. Havemeyer, L. S. Hopkins,
Andrew Mount, Valentine Mott, Jas. B. Murray,
J. R. Marshall, E. E. Morgan, T. Bailey Meyers,
Drake Mills, Jas. Monroe, J. C. Montgomery,
Isaac Townsend, Fred. L. Talcott, Sam'l J. Tilden,
Chas. F. Tiffany, Jas. S. Thayer, George Westfeldt,
G. C. Verplanck, John Van Buren, Abm. Voorhies,
Mat's Bloodgood, A. C. Bogert, James T. Brady,
John B. Borst, Wm. V. Brady, John Black,
Wm. Chauncey, Chas. A. Clinton, Edward Cooper,
F. V. Haughwout, Abm. S. Hewitt, Stephen Hyatt,
Joshua J. Henry, Judge Hilton, Elias S. Higgins,
Jas. Helme, Geo. A. Hearn, J. T. Hedden,
Sam. L. Mitchell, Jas. L. Miller, Chas. V. Mapes,
S. V. R. Moore, Esley Melius, Jno. Meeks,
J. L. Smallwood, Zophar Mills, Robt. B. Milliken,
Wm. A. Vreeland, M. Van Schaik, W. E. Wilmerding,
H. L. Williams, R. T. Woodward, LeRoy M. Wiley,
J. A. Westervelt, J. N. Wells, Reuben Withers,
F. Cottinet, S. Cambreling, Rich'd F. Carman,
Jas. Colles, F. B. Cutting, J. W. Chandler,
Hiram Cranston, W. B. Crosby, Chas. M. Connelly,
James Harrel, C. B. Hatch, E. B. Hart,
Philo Hurd, Morgan L. Harris, R. M. Hoe,
J. T. Johnston, David Jones, Wm. H. Jackson,
Wm. H. Neilson, Henry Nicoll, A. B. Neilson,
E. Niles, Chas. O'Conor, Wm. O'Brien,
Royal Phelps, D. Parish, J. A. Patterson,
Wm. C. Wetmore, W. Whitlock, Jr., B. M. Whitlock,
S. Whitney, John D. Wolfe, A. H. Ward,
Horace Waldo, Wm. A. Walker, Chas. B. Wood,
Steph. H. Condit, Abm. S. Jackson, Lew. W. Phillips,
Rd. C. Crocheron, Robt. H. Johnson, Aug. F. Pearse,
T. J. Chapman, Geo. R. Jackson, Stephen Philbin,
R. B. Connolly, Edw. S. Jaffray, Elijah F. Purdy,
N. W. Chater, Jos. Warnock, Fred'k Wilkinson,
Henry Young.

SECRETARIES:

J. C. Babcock, James Bryce, Richard P. Bruff,
N. W. Burtis, D. S. Coddington, Townsend Cox,
Oscar Cheeseman, Edward Fenner, John J. Gourlie,
Wm. M. Grinnell, J. T. Hoffman, J. Headen,
John T. Henry, J. H. Herrick, A. S. Jarvis,
T. O. Leroy, Robert S. Lyon, Wm. L. McDonald,
Peter Mitchell, R. W. Montgomery, W. Oothout,
Alonzo R. Peck, H. B. Perkins, John F. Seymour,
L. Turnure, Thomas Walter, James M. Weed.

The following letter of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT was then read, and was received with thunders of applause:

FROM LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1859.

To Hon. J. W. Beekman, Chairman, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your invitation to be present at the Union Meeting to be held in this City on Monday next, for the holy purpose of allaying the distrust which is now sowing discord among brethren.

After a long life spent in devotion to the glorious Union which has already made us great among the nations of the earth, and which, if happily preserved, with all its compromises and compacts, cannot fail to make us the first among the great, your Committee does me but justice in assuming that I feel the liveliest sympathy in the object of the meeting. This City is certainly in the right to take the lead in the cause of conciliation; and animated by like patriotic sentiments, there are, I am confident, in every State a vast majority of citizens who, in any serious outbreak, would be found ready to join in the national cry, "The Union must and shall be preserved!" Except in such a case, I beg to decline, as I have now done for many years, taking part in any public meeting—remaining a minute man with the great reserve of millions. I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your fellow-citizen,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Rev. Dr. VERMILYE having uttered an eloquent and appropriate prayer, Mr. JAMES BROOKS then came forward and read the following preamble and resolutions:

Mr. HENRY then read the following preamble and resolutions:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, The people of the United States, "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity,' &c., &c., as set forth in the Preamble of the Constitution of the United States, have ordained a Government of non-slaveholding and of slaveholding States; and, *whereas*, the Government is a Government of compromises and concessions—

1st. In the clause of the Constitution, (Art 1, Sec. 2.) recognizing slaves as persons to be represented by their masters, and as property to be taxed upon these masters;

2d. In the clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8) that Congress shall have power to suppress insurrections;

3d. (Art. 1, Sec. 9,) in prohibiting Congress to suppress the Slave-trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress the power to impose a tax or duty upon each slave imported before that time, not exceeding ten dollars for each slave;

4th. In the clause (Art. 4, Sec. 2) to deliver up, on claim of the party to whom slave service may be due, the person or slave held to such service or labor;

5th. In the clause (Art. 4, Sec. 4) upon the application of any Legislature, or Executive of a State, to protect said State against domestic violence;

And whereas, The Federal Government has, from its origin, been administered by the Executive, by Congress, and by the Supreme Court of the United States not only in the letter, but in the spirit of these compacts:

1st. Before and after the old Confederation, in the division of the then unsettled Territories, by declaring all North of the Ohio to be non-slaveholding, and all south of the Ohio to be slaveholding.

2d. In the ordinance, July 13, 1787, making free the territory, now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, but providing therein, also, for the surrender of fugitive slaves.

3d. In the acts, President WASHINGTON approving, admitting into the Union the Territory of Kentucky, slaveholding then the property of Virginia; and afterward the Territory of Frankland, slaveholding, now Tennessee, then the property of North Carolina.

4th. In the ordinance, April 7, 1798, JOHN ADAMS approving, organizing the Mississippi Territory, then belonging to Georgia, now Alabama and Mississippi, in which was especially excepted therefrom, the Anti-Slavery clause of the Northwestern Territory, in these words:

"EXCEPTING and EXCLUDING the last article of the ordinance of 1787."

5th. In the Fugitive Slave law of 1793, GEORGE WASHINGTON approving, which passed the Senate unanimously, and the House, ayes 48, noes 7.

6th. In the purchase of Louisiana, (President JEFFERSON approving,) all that vast region west of the Mississippi, stretching to the Pacific Ocean, and to the British possessions, all of which was, under the laws of Spain or France, slaveholding, and larger in extent at that time than the whole United States.

7th. In the treaty of 1783 (9th article) providing against the deportation of Slaves, with the official correspondence of WASHINGTON, RANDOLPH, GOVERNEUR MORRIS, and JOHN JAY, thereon.

8th. In the Judiciary act, 1789, (34th section,) adopting the constitutional laws of the several States which recognize Slaves as property as well as persons.

9th. In the act enumerating slaves for the purpose of direct taxation, especially the act of 1813, JAMES MADISON approving, which assessed taxes upon the *land, dwelling-houses and slaves*, at the value each of them was worth in money.

10th. In the Treaty of Ghent, (1814,) under which, from Great Britain, our Government received $1,200,000, and paid it over to the owners of deported slaves.

11th. In the purchase of Florida, in 1819, a slaveholding Territory, from Spain.

12th. In the decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, of the constitutionality of the act of 1793, in PRIGGS' case, and of the like act of 1850, in every case, before any of the high courts, Federal or State, unless in one State Court in Wisconsin—and in divers other decisions upon laws, ordinances and treaties.

RESOLUTIONS.

Therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Union thus formed, constituting, as it does, the closest, most delicate and important relation that can exist between communities of people, demands from each part a warm and earnest consideration for the safety, prosperity and happiness of the other; and that whatever policy tends to subvert these ends is hostile to the true spirit of the compact.

That the Constitution, the treaties, the laws of the United States, and the judicial decisions thereupon, recognize the institution of Slavery as legally existing; and that it is our duty as good citizens of a common Government, in good faith to stand by the Constitution, those treaties, those laws and the decisions of that final arbiter of all disputed points, the Supreme Court of the United States. [Loud applause.]

That inasmuch as the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution, were brought to a stand, as appears by the declaration of ROGER SHERMAN, one of its most distinguished authors, until a compromise was agreed to, on the various propositions relating to Domestic Slavery, which compromise embraced:

A restriction on the power to prevent the importation of slaves prior to 1808.

A provision binding on each State, and upon the Union, to surrender fugitives from service.

A representation in Congress, founded in part on three-fifths of the slave population.

And a guarantee to protect each State against domestic insurrection.

Thus providing, under the Constitution, for the introduction of slaves for a limited period, and for the protection of the system. Therefore,

It is the duty of every citizen and State sharing in the great blessings of that instrument, faithfully to fulfill these obligations.

That we protest against and denounce, as contrary to the plighted faith on which the Constitution was established, all acts, or inflammatory appeals, which intend, or tend, to make this Union less perfect, or to jeopard or disturb its domestic tranquility, or to mar the spirit of harmony, compromise and concession, upon which the Union was formed by our Fathers, whose records we have cited, and whose legacies we have, in these compacts, laws and adjudications. [Applause.]

That we regard the recent outrage at Harper's Ferry as a crime, not only against the State of Virginia, but against the Union itself; and we approve of the firmness by which the treason has been duly punished. [Prolonged cheers, and three cheers for Old Virginia.]

That, in our opinion, the subject of Slavery has been too long mingled with party politics—["That's so"] and, as the result has been the creation of sectional parties, contrary to the advice, letter and spirit of the Farewell Address of the Father of our common country—that, therefore, it is the duty of planters, farmers, manufacturers, merchants, mechanics, and of every citizen, North and South, East and West, to discountenance all parties and organizations that thus violate the spirit of the Constitution and the advice of WASHINGTON. [Loud cheers.]

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The President then introduced CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., who addressed the meeting as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. CHARLES O'CONOR.

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR was received with loud applause. He said: Fellow-citizens, I cannot express to you the delight which I experience in beholding in this great City so vast an assemblage. [Voices—"Louder! Louder!"]

It may be proper to say, gentlemen, that I cannot speak any louder than I do at this instant; and if it be not equal to your desires, I can only cease to employ my feeble voice. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on."] I am delighted, gentlemen, beyond measure to behold so vast an assemblage of my fellow-citizens, called together by a body so respectable as the twenty thousand New-Yorkers who have convened this meeting. If anything can give assurance to those who doubt, and confidence to those who may have had misgivings as to the permanency of our institutions, and the solidity of the support which the people of the North are prepared to give them, it is that in the Queen City of the New World—the capital of all America—there is assembled a meeting so large, so respectable, and so unanimous as this meeting has shown itself to be in receiving sentiments which, if observed, must protect our Union from destruction, and even from danger. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, is it not a subject of astonishment that the idea of danger, and the still more dreadful idea of dissolution, should be heard from the lips of an American citizen at this day, in reference to, and in connection with, the sacred name of this most sacred Union? [Applause.] Why, gentlemen, what is our Union? What are its antecedents? What is its present condition? If we ward away the evils which threaten it, what its future hope to us and to the great family of mankind? Why, gentlemen, it may well be said of this Union, as a Government, that as it is Time's last offspring, so is it Time's most glorious and beneficent production. [Loud applause.]

Gentlemen, we were created by an Omniscient Being; we were created by a Being not only all-seeing and all-powerful, but all-wise; and yet in the benignity and the far-seeing wisdom of his power, he permitted the great family of mankind to live, to advance, to improve step by step, five thousand years and upwards, before he laid the foundation of a truly free, a truly happy, a truly independent empire. It was not, gentlemen, until that great length of time had elapsed, that the earth was deemed mature for laying the foundation of this mighty and prosperous State. It was then that the inspired, the gallant, noble-minded and chivalrous Genoese set forth upon the trackless ocean, and discovered the region we now enjoy. But a few years, comparatively, elapsed, when there was raised up in this blessed land a set of men whose like had never existed upon the face of this earth—in their perception of the true principles of justice, in their comprehensive benevolence, in their capacity to lay, safely, justly, soundly, and with all the qualities which should insure permanence, the foundations of an empire. [Loud cheers.] It was in this country, in 1776, that was seen the first assembly of rational men, who ever proclaimed, in clear and undeniable form, the immutable principles of liberty, and consecrated, I trust, to all time, in the face of tyrants, and in opposition to their power, the rights of nations and the rights of men. [Applause.] Those patriots, as soon as the storm of war had passed away, sat down and framed that instrument on which our Union rests—the Constitution of the United States of America. [Loud applause.] The question, gentlemen, now before us, is neither more nor less than simply this: whether that Constitution, consecrated by the blood shed in our glorious Revolution, consecrated by the signature of the most illustrious man who ever lived—GEORGE WASHINGTON—[applause]—whether that instrument, accepted by the wisest and the best of that day, and accepted in Convention, one by one, by each and every of the States of this Union—that instrument from which so many blessings have flown—whether that instrument was conceived in crime—is a chapter of abominations—[cries of "No, no!"]—is a violation of justice—is a league between strong-handed but wicked-hearted white men, to oppress, impoverish and plunder their fellow-creatures, contrary to rectitude, honor and justice. [Loud applause.] That is the question, neither more nor less. We are told from pulpits—we are told upon the political rostrum—we are told in the legislative assemblies of our Northern States—not merely by single speakers, but by distinct resolutions of the whole body—we are told by gentlemen occupying seats in the Congress of the Union through the votes of Northern people, that the Constitution seeks to enshrine, to protect, defend a monstrous crime against justice and humanity, and that it is our duty to defeat its provisions, to outwit them, if we cannot otherwise get rid of their effect, and thereby to trample upon the privileges which it has declared shall be insured and protected to our Southern brethren. [Applause.] That is the doctrine now advocated, gentlemen; and I ask whether that doctrine, necessarily involving the destruction of our Union, shall be permitted to prevail as it has hitherto prevailed. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I trust you will excuse me for deliberately coming up to and meeting this question; not seeking to captivate your fancies by a trick of words—not seeking to exalt your imagination by declamation or any effort at eloquence—but meeting this question gravely, sedately and soberly.

Gentlemen, the Constitution guarantees to the people of the Southern States the protection of their slave property. In that respect it is a solemn compact between the North and South. As a solemn compact, are we at liberty to violate it? [Cries of "No, no."] Are we at liberty to seek to take some mean and petty advantage of it? [Cries of "No, no, we're not!"] Are we at liberty to con over its particular words, and to restrict and limit its operation, so as to acquire, under such narrow construction, a pretence of right, by hostile and adverse legislation, to interfere with the interests, wound the feelings, and trample upon the political rights of our Southern fellow-citizens? ["No, no, no!" from a thousand voices.] No, gentlemen. If it be a compact, and has anything sacred in it, we are bound to observe it in good faith—honestly, honorably—not merely to the letter, but fully to the spirit, and not in any mincing, half-way, unfair or illiberal construction seeking to satisfy the letter, and to give as little as we can, and to defeat the spirit. [Applause.] That may be the way some men keep contracts about the sale of a horse or other chattel, but it is not the way that honest men observe contracts, even in relation to the most trivial things. [Cries of "No!" and applause.]

A most pernicious course has been pursued at the North, tending fatally to disturb the harmony which should exist between the North and the South, and to break down and destroy the union existing between these States! At an early period the subject of Slavery, as a merely philosophical question, was discussed by many, and its justice or injustice made the subject of argument leading to a variety of opinions. It mattered little how long this discussion should last, whilst confined within such limits. If it had only led to the formation of societies, like the Shakers, who do not believe in matrimony, or like the people of Utah, destined to a short career, who believe in too much of it—[laughter,]—or like the strong-minded women of our country, who believe that women are much better qualified than men to perform the functions and offices usually performed by men—[cheers and laughter]—and who, probably, if they had their way, would simply change the order of proceedings, and transfer the husbands to the kitchen and themselves to the labors of the field—[continued laughter]—so long, I say, gentlemen, as this sentimentality touching Slavery confined itself to the formation of little parties or societies of this description, it certainly could do no harm, and we might satisfy ourselves with the maxim that "error can do little harm, as long as reason is left free to combat it." [Applause.] But, gentlemen, this sentimentality has found its way out of the meeting-houses of over-pious people, out of the assemblages of speculative philosophers, or societies formed to benefit the inhabitants of Booioboolagha. [Laughter and cheers.] It has found its way into the heart of the selfish politician; it has been made the war-cry of party; it has been made an instrument whereby to elevate, not merely to personal distinction and social rank, but to political Throughout the non-slaveholding States of this Union, men have been thus elevated who advocate a course of conduct necessarily exasperating to the South, and the natural effect of whose teachings renders the Southern people insecure in their lives and their property, making it a matter of doubt each night whether they can safely retire to their slumbers without sentries and safeguards to protect them against incursions from the North. I say the effect has been to elevate, on the strength of this sentiment, such men to power. And what is the result—the condition of things at this day? Why, gentlemen, the occasion that calls us together is the occurrence of an assault upon the State of Virginia, by a set of misguided followers of these doctrines with arms in their hands, bent upon rapine and murder. I call them followers; they should be deemed leaders, for they are the best, the bravest, the most virtuous of the whole Abolition Party. [Cheers, and cries of "That's so!"] Arrayed on the Lord's Day, at the hour of still repose with pikes brought from the North, they armed the bondman to slay his master, his master's wife, and his mater's little children. [Groans.] That is the occasion that calls us together. And immediately succeeding it—at this very instant—what do we find, the pending political question in Congress? A book, encouraging the same general course of persecution against the South that has been long pursued, has been openly recommended to circulation by sixty-eight members of your Congress. [Cries of "shame! shame!"]—recommended to circulation by sixty-eight members of your Congress, elected from the Northern States. [Renewed cries of "Shame!" and "We'll put them out!"] Every one, I say, elected from non-slaveholding States. And with the assistance of certain associates, some of whom hold their offices by your votes. [Cries of "They shan't be there long."] There is great danger that they will elect to that body, where he will stand as a representative of the whole North, a man who united in causing that work to be distributed through the South, carrying poison and death within its polluted leaves. [Groans, applause, and cries of "Kick him out of Congress!"]

Is it not fair to say that this great and glorious Union is menaced when such a thing is attempted? Is it reasonable to expect that our brothers of the South will calmly sit down. [Cries of "No"]—will calmly sit down and submit quietly to such an outrage? Why, gentlemen, we greatly exceed the people of the South in numbers. The non-slaveholding States are by far the most populous. They are increasing daily in numbers and in population, and if resolved upon it we may soon overwhelm the Southern vote. If we continue to fill the halls of legislation with Abolitionists, and permit to occupy the Executive chair public men who declare themselves to be enlisted in a crusade against Slavery, and against the provisions of the Constitution which secure slave property,—what can we reasonably expect from the people of the South but that they will pronounce the Constitution, with all its glorious associations,—with all its sacred memories,—this Union, with its manifold present and promised blessings, an unendurable evil, threatening to crush and destroy their most vital interests,—to make their country a wilderness? Why should we expect them to submit to such a line of conduct, to recognize us as brothers, or agree to the perpetuation of this Union? [Applause.]

I do not see, for my part, anything unjust, anything unreasonable, in the declaration of Southern members. They tell us, "If you will thus assail us with incendiary pamphlets—if you will thus create a spirit in your country which leads to violence and bloodshed among us—If you will assail the institution upon which the prosperity of our country depends—if you will elevate to office over us men who are pledged to aid in such transactions, and oppress us by hostile legislation, much as we revere the Constitution, greatly as we estimate the blessings which would flow from its faithful enforcement, we cannot longer depend on your compliance with its injunctions, or adhere to the Union." [Applause.]

For my part, gentlemen, if the North continues to conduct itself in the selection of representatives in the Congress of the United States as, perhaps from a certain degree of negligence and inattention, it has heretofore conducted itself, the South, I think, is not to be censured if it withdraws from the association. [Cries of "That is so," applause, and "Three cheers for the Fugitive Slave Law."]

What must we sacrifice if we exasperate our brethren of the South and compel them, by injustice and breach of compact, to separate from us and dissolve the Union? Why, the greatness and the glory of the American name will then be a thing of yesterday. The glorious revolution of the Thirteen States will be a revolution, not achieved by us, but by a nation that has ceased to exist. The name of WASHINGTON will, at least to us of the North—[cheers]—be but as the name of JULIUS CÆSAR, or some other great hero who has lived in times gone by, whose nation has perished and exists no more. The Declaration of Independence—what will that be? Why, the act of a State that no longer has a place among the nations. All the bright and glorious recollections of the past must be obliterated from our memory, and become mere memorials of a departed race and people. Nor will these be the consequences. Will this mighty City, growing, as it now is, with wealth flowing into it from every portion of this great empire, continue to flourish as it has done? ("No.") Will your marble palaces, lining Broadway, rear their proud fronts toward the sky, continue to increase, until, as is now promised under the Union, it shall present the most glorious picture of wealth and prosperity that the world has ever seen. [Cheers.] No, gentlemen, no; such things cannot be. I do not say that we will starve, that we will perish as a people if we separate from the South. If the line be drawn, I admit they will have their measure of prosperity and we will have ours, but meagre, small in the extreme, compared with what is existing and promised will be the prosperity of each, if that dire event should occur. Truly has it been said here to-night, we were made for each other. Let us separate, and though it may not destroy either, it will reduce each to so low an ebb that all good men would deplore the evil courses that brought about such a result. True, we would have left to boast of our share of the glory won by Revolutionary sires. The Northern States sent forth their bands of heroes, and shed their blood as freely as those of the South. But the dividing line would take from us the grave of WASHINGTON. [Cheers.] It is in his own beloved Virginia. It is in the State and near the spot where this treason that has been growing up in the North so lately culminated in violence and bloodshed. We would lose the grave and lose all connection with the name of WASHINGTON; and our philanthropic and pious friends who fain would lead us to this result, would, of course, comfort us with the consoling reflection that we had the glorious memory of JOHN BROWN in its place. [Great laughter and cheering.] Are you, gentlemen, prepared to make the exchange? [Renewed cheering, intermingled with cries of "No, no."] Shall the tomb of WASHINGTON, that rises on the banks of the Potomac, receiving its tribute from every nation of the earth—shall that become the property of a foreign State—[Cries of "No, no"]—a State hostile to us in its feelings, and we to it in ours? Shall we erect a monument at North Elba, among the arid mountains of New-York, and deem the privilege of making pilgrimages thither a recompense for the loss of every glorious recollection connected with our Revolution, and for our severance from our connection with the name of WASHINGTON. [Loud cheering.] No, gentlemen, we are not prepared, I trust, for this sad exchange, this fatal severance. We are not prepared, I trust, either to part with the memories of our glorious, or to give up the advantages of our present happy condition. We are not prepared to have our section made to take its share in the losses, the desolation and deprivation of blessings and advantages which would necessarily result to each section from the sentiment of disunion, were it unhappily carried into effect. [Cheers.] We never would have attained to the wealth and prosperity as a nation which is now ours, but for our connection with these very much reviled and injured slaveholders. If a dissolution of the Union is to take place, we part with the trade of the South, and thereby surrender our participation in the wealth of the South. Nay, more; we are told upon good authority that in the event of a disunion we will part not only with the slaveholding States, but that our young sister with the golden crown, teeming California, who has added the last requisite to the greatness of this nation, will not come with us, but will remain with the South. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, if we allow this course of injustice towards the South to be continued, these are most assuredly to be the consequences—evil to us, evil also to them. Much of all that we are most proud of, and much of what contributes to our greatness and prosperity as a nation, must pass away from us. Is there any reason why we should allow it? There is a reason preached to us for permitting it. We are told that Slavery is unjust We are told that it is a matter of conscience to put it down, and that whatever treaties, compacts, laws or constitutions may have been made to sanction and uphold it, it is still unholy, and we are bound to trample on these treaties, compacts and constitutions, and to stand by what these men arrogantly tell us is the law of God, and a fundamental principle of natural justice.

Indeed these two things—the Law of God and the principles of natural justice—are not distinguishable. The Law of God and natural justice, as between man and man, are one and the same thing. The wisest heathens gave the rule of conduct between man and man in these few words: Live honestly; injure no man, and render to every man his due. In words far more direct and emphatic, in words of perfect comprehensiveness, the Saviour gave us the same rule in one brief sentence: "Love thy neighbor as thyself." [Cheers.] Now, speaking as between us, people of the North, and the people of the South, I ask you to act on this rule—the maxim of the heathen, the command of God: Render to every man his due; love thy neighbor as thyself. Thus should we act and feel towards the South. Upon that maxim, which came from Him of Nazareth, we are to act toward the South, but without putting upon it any new-fangled modern interpretation. But, gentlemen, the question is, do these maxims justify the assertion that negro Slavery is unjust? That is the point to which this great argument, involving the fate of our Union, must now come. Is negro Slavery unjust? If it violates that great rule of human conduct, render to every man his due, it is unjust. If it violates the law of God, which says: "Love thy neighbor as thyself," it is unjust. And, gentlemen, if it could be maintained that negro Slavery is thus in conflict with the law of God and nature. I might be prepared—perhaps we should all be prepared—to go with a distinguished man, to whom allusion is frequently made, and say, there is a higher law which compels us to disregard the Constitution and trample it beneath our feet as a wicked and unholy compact. And this is the question which we must now meet, and which we must finally determine for ourselves. I insist that negro Slavery is unjust. [Cries of "Bravo!"] It is not only not unjust, but it is just, wise and beneficent. [Applause and loud hisses,—cries of "Bravo!" and disorder. There being a strong disposition on the part of the entire audience to eject the offending parties. Mayor TIEMANN demanded order, and called on the audience to allow the individuals to remain. Mr. O'CONOR did likewise.

Mayor TIEMAN.—Gentlemen; if any body hisses here, you must remember that every one has a peculiar mode of expressing himself, and as the gentleman seems to understand hissing, let him hiss. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. O'CONOR—Gentlemen: There is an animal upon this earth that has no faculty for making his sentiments known in any other way than by hissing. [Cheers.] I am for equal rights. [A Voice, "Three cheers for HENRY A. WISE." [Loud cheers. followed by groans and hisses.] I beg of you, gentlemen, all of you, at least, who are of my opinion, to preserve silence, and to leave the hissing animal the full enjoyment of his natural privilege. [Cries of "Good."] The first of our race that offended was taught to do so by that hissing animal; and the first human society that ever was broken up through sin and discord had its happy union dissolved by the entrance of that animal. [Great cheering and laughter.] Therefore, I say, it is his privilege to hiss. Let him hiss on. [Cheers.] But, gentlemen, I will not detain you much longer. [Cries of "Go, on."] I maintain that Negro Slavery is not unjust. [Cheers]; that it is benign in its influences, both on the white man and on the black. [A VOICE—That is so.] I maintain that it is ordained by Nature; that it is a necessity of both races; that in the climates where the black race can live and prosper, nature herself enjoins correlative duties on the black man—and the white—which cannot be performed except by the preservation, and, if the hissing gentlemen please, by the perpetuation of negro Slavery [VOICES—That is right." Cries of "Good!" and cheers.] Gentlemdn, I have been taught it by the highest tribunal in our country—that venerable exponent of our institutions and of the principles of justice—the Supreme Court of the United States. That Court has held on this subject what wise men willl ever pronounce to be sound and just doctrine. There are some principles well known and well understood, universally recognized, and universally acknowledged among men,—which are not to be found written in constitutions or in laws. The people of the United States, at the formation of our Government, were, as they still are, in some sense peculiar and radically distinguishable from other nations. We were white men, of what is called, by way of distinction, the Caucasian race. We were a Monogamous people; that is to say, we were not Mahomedans, or followers of JOE SMITH, with half a dozen wives apiece. It was a fundamental principle of our civilization that no State could be tolerated or exist in this Union, which would not, in that respect, resemble all the other States of the Union. Some other distinctive features might be stated which serve to mark us as a people distinct from others, and incapable of associating on terms of perfect political equality, or social equality, as friends and fellow citizens, with certain classes of men that are to be found on the earth's surface. As a white nation we made our Constitution and our laws, vesting all political rights in that race—they constituted in every political sense the American people. [Cheers.] As to the negro, we allowed him to live under the shadow and protection of our laws. We gave him, as we were bound to give him, protection; but we denied to him political rights or the power to govern. We left him for as long a period as the community in which he dwelt should order in the condition of bondsman. [Applause.] That condition the negro is assigned by nature. [Cries of "Bravo!" and cheers.] Experience has shown that his class cannot prosper save in warm climates. In a cold or even a moderately cold climate he soon perishes; in the extremely warm regions, his race is perpetuated, and with proper guardianship may prosper. He has ample strength, and is competent to labor, but nature denies to him either the intellect to govern, or the willingness to work; and that nature which deprived him of a will to labor, gave him as a recompense a master to coerce that duty and convert him into a valuable and useful servant. [Cheers.] I contend that it is not injustice to leave the negro in the condition in which nature placed him, and for which condition he is adapted. Fitted only for a state of pupilage, our slave system gives him a master to govern and supply his deficiencies; and in this there is no injustice. Neither is it injustice in the master to compel him to labor and thereby afford to that master a just compensation in return for the care and talent employed in governing him, in this way alone is the negro able to render himself useful to himself and to the society in which he is placed.

These are the principles, gentlemen, which the extreme measures of Abolitionism and its abettors compel us to enforce. This is the ground that we must take, or abandon our cherished Union. We must no longer favor political leaders who talk about Slavery being an evil; nor must we advance the doctrine that negro Slavery is a thing which, although pernicious, is to be tolerated merely because we have made a bargain to tolerate it. We must twice away from the teachings of fanaticism. Yielding to the clear decree of nature and the voice of sound philosophy, we must pronounce that institution just, beneficent, lawful and proper. The Constitution established by the Fathers of our Republic, which recognized it, must be preserved and maintained, and that both may stand together, we must maintain that there is neither in the institution itself or the law which upholds it aught that is wicked or unjust. We visit with our execration every man claiming our suffrages who objects to enforce, with entire good faith, the provisions of the Constitution in favor of Slavery, or who seeks by any indirectness to defeat its protection to the South or its obligations upon the North. Let us support no man for public office whose speech or action tends to generate assault upon our the territory of our Southern neighbors, or insurrection with their borders. [Loud cheers, and cries of "Good."]

Mr. O'CONOR continued his remarks at codsiderable length, and only yielded after sustaining his positions with great ingenuity and power.

Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT was then introduced. He addressed the meeting as follows:

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. HUNT.

Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, Ex-Governor of New-York, being then announced, rose and said:

MR. PRESIDENT: You have rendered a fitting and eloquent tribute to the value of the Union, and I feel that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the inspiring theme—especially in this presence, before an audience embracing so large a share of the intelligence and patriotism of the first commercial emporium of the American Continent. Under the benignant sway of the Federal Constitution, our advances in strength, prosperity and power, and in all that constitutes the true greatness and felicity of nations, are without a parallel in the annals of mankind. But seventy years have passed away—a period within the memory of living men—since the formation of our compact of union. Compare the situation of the infant Republic with our present national condition. How wonderful the contrast! Instead of the original thirteen, feeble and exhausted, behold thirty-four powerful, prosperous States, united by the bonds of a common nationality. Instead of a narrow belt along the seaboard, we exhibit a broad continental Republic, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. We have grown from a population of four millions to thirty millions of people, enjoying constitutional liberty and security under the protecting ægis of the national power. New agencies of intercourse have overleaped the most formidable barriers, and brought the remotest parts near together. The national wealth and power of production have increased to an extent which appears fabulous. The expansion of our commerce has excited the wonder, I had almost said the envy, of the world. Already have we taken our place among the foremost nations of the earth, and before the lapse of another century, unless the ties of Union shall be dissevered, the United States of America will have become the most powerful empire on the globe. Our example will animate and sustain, perhaps our power will protect, the friends of free government in other lands.

Why are all these mighty interests, these inestimable blessings, these precious hopes, to be put at hazard? Shall the noblest legacy ever bestowed upon mankind be thrown away, and "counted nothing worth," because the domestic institutions of the States are diversified and cannot be moulded into uniformity—or, in other words, because the South continue to hold the negro subordinate, the same as they held him at the formation of the Union? When divested of the trappings of sophistry and the exaggerations of fanaticism, the practical question which our people must consider is, whether the North and South are to be enemies or friends. What is to be the future relations between these two great sections? Is it peace or war? Shall they continue to move onward together as brethren under a common flag, mutually aiding and coöperating in the administration of one common Government, or are they to be separated into distinct and hostile political systems, each to pursue its own destiny independent of the other?

Union means something more than the mere phraseology of a political compact. [Applause.] It vitally includes the idea of friendship and mutual kindness, to be manifested, not by formal professions, but by unmistakable acts of kindness and respect. There can be no real or permanent union between States hostile in feeling and incessantly taught to regard each other with hatred and aversion. We have no reason to look for such a phenomenon, without a complete transformation of human nature and human passions. Whether the North and the South are to remain one country, or be rent asunder and formed into separate Confederacies, is a question in comparison with which the schemes of politicians and the ordinary conflicts of parties sink into utter insignificance.

I will not attempt to portray the calamities of disunion—the universal bankruptcy and ruin—the scenes of anarchy and blood—the sundering of kindred ties and cherished attachments—and the direful and interminable train of consequences which no human wisdom can foresee. Who can say that in such an event the States of the North and West would remain united? or that New-York and New-England could adjust the conditions of confederated power?—or even that New-York and Philadelphia would consent to one common government? It would be far easier to excite jealousies between the parts than to reunite them, and political agitators would not then be wanting to sow the seeds of jealousy and conflict. Would not these disunited members soon relapse into the incoherent, discordant condition of the fragmentary States of South America, and become the sport of military ambition, to sink at last into the arms of despotic power?

[Gov. HUNT here entered into a clear exposition of the introduction of the Slavery element into the American polity, exculpating the Southern States for its pressure there, and pointing to the political guarantees it had secured in the Constitution and successive Federal enactments. He then proceeded:]

There are those who maintain that the Union possesses a strength superior to human vicissitude, and that its stability cannot be endangered by any political contingency. They are disposed to treat with levity and poor attempts at ridicule all expressions of apprehension and solicitude. They profess to rely on the strength of mountain chains and navigable waters to hold the parts together. I do not under-estimate the power of material interests and commercial ties as a bond of political connection—but those alone are not sufficient. The excited passions, the determined will of States and communities, are not to be controlled by geographical or commercial channels of intercourse. Popular feeling, when deeply aroused, disdains the barriers of physical nature.

Neither rivers, nor seas, nor mountain ranges, nor laws of trade or financial interests affecting the public prosperity, have proved sufficient to save Republics from dismemberment and destruction. The voluntary affection and loyalty of the people is the only sure basis for free government. A love of the Union must be cherished in the hearts of the whole American people. We must continue to regard it as the greatest political blessing ever conferred upon mankind. Let us this night send forth a declaration which shall assure our brethren in the South that the people of the North are ready to put away strife, and lay fresh offerings on the altar of our common country. I see and feel that the heart of the metropolis glows with patriotic fervor. Its generous pulsations will be felt to the remotest extremities of our vast continental Republic. Be it proclaimed and understood from this time forth, that New-York will never falter in her loyalty to the Union and Constitution; that she still cherishes a proud recollection of the united efforts and common sacrifices by which our national independence was secured, and that she will never cease to foster those sentiments of national brotherhood and affection which animated the Father of our Country, and which bind us together by the most sacred and indissoluble ties. In the progress of human events, it has been reserved to the people of this country to decide by their conduct and example, whether societies of men are capable or not of maintaining a system of free representative government, and whether States, differing in climate and institutions, can be permanently united under a common confederation. A more sacred charge was never committed to any nation. I trust the warnings of history are not to be lost upon the freemen of America. Once more I would invoke them all, in the North and the South, the East and the West, to be faithful to the mighty interests intrusted to their hands. May they cultivate that broad and generous patriotism, which embraces the whole country in its affections. May they ever look with patriotic disdain on the poor partisan arts which, for selfish ends, would undermine the glorious fabric of our united nationality, but with clear heads and honest hearts ever resist the ruthless and sacrilegious efforts to rend asunder those grand communities which the great Architect of nations has so graciously joined together.

JAMES S. THAYER, Esq., then addressed the meeting. He said:

ADDRESS OF MR. THAYER.

Mr. JAMES S. THAYER was then called upon. He commended the maxim, "Know thyself," as applicable to States as well as to individuals. Insidious causes are at work to produce disunion. We are now busy and prosperous, and many, resting in fancied security, bear no offering to the genius of our Union and Liberty, which exalts us from petty States without a name to the power of an empire that commands the respect of the world. Whoever might deride Union meetings, Mr. THAYER declared he would not be of their number. After alluding to the imposing nature of the present demonstration, he laid it down as a principle that the Anti-Slavery sentiment, whenever made the sole basis of party organization and action, of necessity runs into Abolitionism. [Applause.] At the present time such a party could not fight against the extension of Slavery into the Territories, for that question is settled, nor against the renewal of the Slave-trade, for no formidable party advocates that; it must fight against Slavery as it exists, and where it exists. Under this generic head there will be as many varying shades as there are between the real jet of Mrs. STOWE's Uncle Tom and the Octaroon of BOUCICAULT. [Laughter.] Mr. THAYER then proceeded to analyze these classes. Some, but only a few, the speaker hoped, would furnish arms for an insurrection if they did not use them; others would intensify the bitter hatred towards Slavery and slaveholders until the animosity and aversion engendered will make the Union unbearable; others declare the Dred Scott decision a nullity; but by far the largest class would not openly tread upon the constitutional rights of the South—oh, no, they would mildly administer the doctrines which are contained in HELPER's compendium, after having convinced the South that they are morally and economically wrong. These, said the speaker, are the varied and delicate threads which are to supply the spindle that is weaving the "bond of cable strength," that will drag us to the very brink—if not into the pit itself—of disunion. Mr. THAYER then proceeded to consider the growth of political Anti-Slavery, which he said had been rapid and formidable during the last ten years. The breaking up and division of parties, has furnished ample material for recruiting and strengthening it. Able and adroit leaders, with unceasing toil and marvelous skill, have wrought of these materials a structure, large and imposing, but frail and unsubstantial—a structure inhabited by many and unwilling occupants, who sought it only for a temporary abode, for a special purpose,—already accomplished [Applause]; old conservative Whigs, for instance, who will soon leave it when they find the company they are in, [applause,] men who have no notion of making their permanent home in a house that opens only to the North, and is founded on the shifting sands of sectional strife and animosity. [Applause.] In 1844, out of 480,000 votes in the State of New-York, there were only 16,000 Abolition votes pure and simple. That small cloud, then no bigger than a man's hand, has in fifteen years overspread the whole Northern sky, its dark and angry folds curtain the furthest horizon of the East and the West, the roll of its loud thunder shakes the whole heavens from side to side, and eyes that never before quailed in storm or tempest, now turn with dismay from the blinding glare of its lightning. [Sensation.] But this shall not always last—light is already breaking through the darkness of night, and, before another twelvemonth has passed, the sun of our liberty will purple with a soft and tranquil glow the Eastern and Northern hills,—and holding on his course through a serene and unclouded pathway, will usher in a day as bright as when the morning stars of our Union first sang together, and rose in that galaxy that is now radiant with so many added glories. [Prolonged and enthusiastic applause and cheers.]

The speaker proceeded to discuss the "irrepressible conflict" broached by Senator SEWARD, and quoted a letter written by the honorable gentleman in 1845, which foreshadows the same doctrine. It was inevitable fifteen years ago, and the present breaking down of all party lines allow us to see the commencement of the struggle. No conflict between free and slave labor could exist here other than that found in peaceful competition, unless by an overt and aggressive action on the part of free labor, because slave labor exists in a separate community, and is regulated and controlled by distinct laws. [Applause.] After making allusion to the comparative paucity in number of those who indorsed the acts of JOHN BROWN, Mr. THAYER concluded as follows: It has been said, and it is true, that this meeting and all similar demonstrations, are a delusion and a snare, unless they are followed by some corresponding healthful action. We should not rest with a simple declaration of our sentiments. Let us act, as well as speak. Let us unite, organize, and by a united and consolidated movement, assume a position that *shall hold the balance of power in the politics of the country*. Let us place in the councils of the nation statesmen—real statesmen—not men of one idea; but men of enlarged views. [Applause.] Men whose comprehension will take in the whole country. Who, measuring its great wants and high destiny, will come up to the standard of the statesmanship of other and better days. When we find the popular voice approving, and sixty-eight *liberal-minded, national* Representatives in Congress with the Helper compendium in their pockets, as a text-book, is it not time to reform our politics? Let this meeting to-night be the first movement in that direction. [Applause.] Let the popular mind be educated, brought up to a careful and full appreciation of the high responsibilities and duties of a citizen. Let the historical element of our Government be unfolded—brought plainly into view, and impressed upon the understanding of the people,—impart to them the knowledge that shall discern relations purely political, separating them from the encroachments of personal conscience, and assigning to the State a legitimate and undivided authority, that the individual has no right to question—unless he abandons his citizenship and renounces the Government whose protection he enjoys. [Applause.] With an elevated and well-directed popular opinion, our politics may be reformed, and placed in the councils of the country, who will bring to the upholding and preservation of our free institutions the same calm wisdom and temperate thought and purpose that presided over their foundation and early administration. Then, indeed, will our peaceful and happy country, in ever-enduring cycles of abundant joy and prosperity, fulfill her glorious destiny. Then the Constitution, in this day of secure enjoyment and repose, folded in as close and cherished an embrace as when our fathers, in the hour of their greatest need and most imminent peril, cradled it into life and being,—fear no enemy, but live

"In the affections of the general heart,
And in the wisdom of the best."

And every arrow from that full quiver of Anti-Slavery wrath, whether winged from the Press, the pulpit or the forum, fall blunted on the impenetrable shield of a nation's love and reverence. [Great Applause.]

The next speaker was Hon. JOHN A. DIX, who said:

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. DIX.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I consider the occasion which has called us together as the very gravest in our history as a nation. It involves the momentous problem of the continued existence of the States of this Union in the bonds of harmony, in which they were united by the wisdom of our forefathers after years of bloody conflict with one of the most powerful nations of the earth. The question which presses on us (a question the settlement of which cannot be safely postponed) is whether we will by a faithful discharge of our constitutional obligation and, by a scrupulous performance of the duties of good neighborhood—duties which have their foundation in natural law, and which are precedent both in the order of time and in moral force to all social organization—preserve what of honor, prosperity and power we have gained, or whether we will permit all to be swept away by the tide of fanaticism, and the Union, the source of everything valuable we possess, to be resolved into its constituent elements. This is the question presented to us. It cannot be evaded. It ought not to be evaded. It should be met manfully and disposed of as patriotism and justice dictates.

Fellow-citizens, a combination having for its purpose to disturb the quietude of the Southern States, and to liberate their slaves held in bondage under their own laws, and recognized as thus lawfully held by the Constitution of the United States, has recently been disclosed—not disclosed by accident—not by the infidelity to each other of any of the parties implicated in it, but by the failure of the initiatory enterprise undertaken by force of arms and sealed with blood—an enterprise having for its object to incite insurrection in a portion of the Union, and to break up its social organization with fire and sword.

Great efforts have been made to underrate the importance of this movement, to obscure the public judgment by measuring it by its results, and by deciding it as an enterprise too insignificant for sober comment or for serious consultation among ourselves. Insurrectionary movements, conspiracies against the public order, either general or local, armed combinations against the supremacy of the law, treason in peace or in war, are to be judged by their purposes, and not by their issues. Schemes the best concocted, which, if successful, would have led to consequences the most momentous, often fail in the execution. The treason of ARNOLD if he had not been detected, would have delivered the stronghold of the Revolution into the hands of the public enemy, and proved most disastrous to the cause of American Independence. The world has judged the criminal attempt by its intention and not measured its enormity by its discomfiture. Those who sympathize with the authors of the Harper's Ferry treason would have the country regard it as the insane vagary of a fanatic acting on his own impulse and without preconcert except with a few followers as insane as himself. The facts prove the very reverse of all this. They show a deliberate purpose running through a series of years to invade the Southern States by force for the purpose of liberating slaves, and to stir up a servile insurrection against their masters. Arms and ammunition have been accumulated, money contributed, and a military organization formed, or at least attempted to be formed, to carry out the object of the conspiracy. Finally a successful attack was made on one of the public arsenals, and the authority of the General Government

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE BOARD TO MEET EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK—FREIGHT DEPOTS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—HIGH BRIDGE—FURTHER APPROPRIATION OF $98,500 FOR EXPENSES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT THE PRESENT YEAR.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a resolution offered by Alderman **Brady** in favor of meeting every day the present week at 5 P. M., Saturday excepted.

A communication from the Comptroller, recommending a further appropriation of $15,000 for "City Contingencies" for the present year, was laid over.

The Mayor transmitted a communication from P. J. Devine, Esq., presenting to the City a bust of the late Senator Broderick, and requesting that it might be placed in one of the chambers of the Common Council. The gift was accepted, with a vote of thanks to the donor.

A resolution, offered by Alderman **Henry**, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to report to the Board whether the charter of the Hudson River Railroad Company authorizes that Company to have a freight dépôt or dépôts below Canal-street, was adopted.

The Committee on Markets reported a resolution directing that, at the expiration of the lease now held by the Hudson River Railroad Company of the building on the plot of ground bounded by Canal, West and Hoboken streets, that building be removed, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the vacant space be appropriated as a Country Market. In the report it is set forth that the Hudson River Railroad Company leased the building in 1850 for ten years, at $1,250 per annum, as a freight dépôt, and that, as now used, it is a public nuisance. The report and resolution were adopted.

The Committee on the Croton Aqueduct Department reported a resolution authorizing the Croton Aqueduct Board to prosecute the work of the improvement of the High Bridge, for the purpose of bringing into the City a larger supply of water, and the connection of the present aqueduct at Ninth-avenue with the new grand reservoir, by days' work. It was laid over.

The Board appointed a Committee to confer with the Councilmen with regard to the propriety of the election of two Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, to reside in the upper part of the City.

The Board, in accordance with the recommendation of the Comptroller, made a further appropriation of $98,500 for the current expenses of the City Government for the present year. This appropriation includes the $15,000 asked for in the communication from the Comptroller, mentioned above.

The sum of $500 for the President of this Board, and a sum of equal amount for the President of the Board of Councilmen were appropriated, and the Board adjourned to 5 P. M. to-day.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

RETURNS OF THE LAST DISTRICT OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD—OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE CANVASS.

The Board of City Canvassers met at 12 M. yesterday, and, barring a recess of an hour and a half, during which the Board of Aldermen was in session, sat all the afternoon, and in the evening till 7½ P. M.

Corrected returns from one District in the Seventeenth Ward were presented, and a resolution directing that the official Canvass be published in the **Times** and other papers was adopted.

At 6½ P. M. the Clerk commenced to read the official declaration of the Canvass. This done, the Board unanimously confirmed the Canvass.

On motion of Alderman **Peck**, a resolution providing for the compensation of the clerks and messengers, in sums varying from $100 to $250, was adopted.

Alderman **Bradley** offered a resolution conveying thanks to Alderman **Boole** for his efficient discharge of his duties as President. It was carried; and

The Board adjourned *sine die.*

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

VETO OF THE YONKERS AND PARALLEL BROADWAY RAILROAD.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, a resolution was received and laid over, in favor of increasing the salary of the Auditor of Accounts in the Department of Finance, to $3,000 per annum.

A resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Roads, in favor of having the ordinance passed by the Common Council, approved May 31, 1859, for paving Fifty-first-street, between Third and Fourth and Second and Third avenues, paved with trap block pavement, amended so as to charge the property owners benefited thereby, one-half of the expense thereof, and that the balance be paid by the Corporation, instead of charging the whole to the property.

The following protest was received from Mr. McAdam, and laid on the table.

In the matter of the contested seat between Frear and myself, the facts are before the public and the Committee. I received something over 6,000 votes. Mr. Frear received 91 votes at least less than I received, as appears by the returns. He claims to be elected by 19 majority over me. This was effected by rejecting 110 votes cast for me in the Fourth District of the Twenty-first Ward. I received 229 in that District, and was only allowed 119, the difference being 110. By adding the 110 to my vote, his having only 19 majority over me, it would give me 91 majority over him. These 110 votes were rejected because the returns were imperfect. If they were imperfect, they should have been rejected altogether. It is not good sense, nor good law, to give one party his full credit of votes on imperfect returns, and not allow the other party the same. Frear received 350 votes in that District, and they were all counted to him. I received 229, and only 119 was allowed to me. If you consider my case in any fair way, I am elected. *First*, If you take the vote before any of the returns were sent back for correction, I stand elected by 70 votes over Frear. *Second*, After the returns were amended I stood elected by 91 votes over Frear, by receiving both amendments. *Third*, And if you reject the returns from the Twenty-first Ward because they were imperfect, then I will be elected by over 200 majority.

But if you allow him his amended return of 89 votes in the Twenty-second Ward, which he never received, though returned to him by two Canvassers, and reject 110 of my votes allowed to me by amendment, as they should have been, because they belong to me, then, of course, Frear appears to have a majority. Before the Committee, I proved by two witnesses my right to this 110 votes. Frear produced no testimony, but offered a written statement, drawn up and signed by nobody knows who. If this is received as testimony, then, of course, anything can be done.

I remain, respectfully, yours, &c.,

JAS. G. McADAM.

A petition was received from Engine Company No. 7, for a new engine. The petition was laid over.

A petition was received, and a motion to grant lost, asking to have the name of Chatham-street changed to East Broadway.

A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the ordinance relative to the proposed railroad to run parallel to Broadway.

VETO OF THE YONKERS RAILROAD.

To the Honorable the Common Council.

I return herewith without my approval the ordinance "in favor of granting the application of the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company to run through certain streets and avenues in the City of New-York," adopted by the Board of Councilmen on the 7th inst., and adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the same night, for the reason that the 37th section of the Charter is thereby violated. This section provides that "no ordinance which shall have passed one Board shall be acted upon by the other Board on the same day unless by unanimous consent, except in case of invasion, insurrection, riot or pestilence."

By reference to the proceedings of the two Boards, it appears that the resolutions were passed first by the Councilmen, and on the same night called up in the Board of Aldermen; "that Alderman **Darragh** moved to lay the same on the table," which was lost, when the resolution was concurred in, nine Aldermen voting in the affirmative and four Aldermen voting in the negative. There was therefore no unanimous consent either for acting on or passing the resolution, and it is therefore void, and would be so even if I should sign the same.

But aside from this fatal defect, there are other substantial reasons for withholding my assent to the resolution. It is substantially a grant of a City railroad upon what is commonly known as the "Broadway" or "Parallel route."

The northern terminus of the road is obviously fixed at Yonkers, to avoid the following existing law, entitled, "An act relative to the construction of railroads in cities," passed April 4, 1854, the first section of which provides that the Common Councils of the several cities of this State shall not hereafter permit to be constructed in either the streets or avenues of said city a railroad for the transportation of passengers, which commences and ends in said city, without the consent thereto of a majority in interest of the owners of property upon the streets in which said railroad is to be constructed being first had and obtained. For the purpose of determining what constitutes said majority in interest, reference shall be had to the assessed value of the whole property located upon such street or avenue."

If another railroad is required from Yonkers in addition to the Hudson River Railroad, in order to accommodate persons living back from the river, the General Railroad law of this State would authorize the formation of a Company for this purpose, who would have the right to connect their road at Spuyten Duyvel Creek with the Hudson River Railroad, and run their trains over the same into the City upon terms to be agreed upon, or to be settled by the Supreme Court. There is, therefore, no necessity for any further grant, so far as this City is concerned, in order that the people of Westchester County may be accommodated with facilities for travel. Neither does the proposed grant afford any additional facilities to the inhabitants of the upper end of this Island—for the proposed route follows the line of the Eighth-avenue, upon which it is already the duty of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to lay rails as fast as the avenue is graded. The resolution then reduces itself practically to a grant to lay rails from the intersection of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street; thence along Fifty-ninth-street, with a double track, to Seventh-avenue; thence along Seventh-avenue, with a double track, to Greenwich-avenue; thence along Greenwich-avenue, with a double track, to and across the Sixth-avenue to Eighth-street; thence along Eighth-street, with a single track, to Greene-street; thence along Greene-street, with a single track, to Waverley-place; thence along Waverley-place, with a single track, to Wooster-street; thence along Wooster-street, with a single track, to Canal-street; thence along Canal-street, with a single track, to West Broadway; thence along West Broadway and College-place, with a single track, to Barclay-street; thence along Barclay-street, with a single track, to Church-street; thence along Barclay-street, with a double track, to Broadway.

Also from the corner of Church-street and Barclay-street, along Church-street, with a single track to Canal-street; thence along Canal-street, with a single track, to Greene-street; thence along Greene-street, with a single track, to Waverley-place; thence along Waverley-place, with a single track, to Sixth-avenue; thence along Sixth-avenue, with a single track, to Greenwich-avenue.

Also from the corner of Waverley-place and Wooster-street, and continuing, with a double track, along University-place and Union-place to Broadway thence along Broadway, on the Bloomingdale Road with a double track, to intersect with the said track in the Seventh-avenue at or near Forty-fourth street.

And also a double track from the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to Manhattan-street, along Manhattan-street to Hudson River.

I admit that the construction of this road, from the junction of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street, will be a great public convenience; but, in my judgment, it should be made to yield a large annual revenue to the City. Its value is so great that I have received the following offers of responsible parties, one to pay the sum of one million of dollars for this grant:

To Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New-York:

Sir: The undersigned have learned, to their great surprise, that a resolution was passed by both branches of the Common Council of this City on the evening of the 7th inst., granting permission to the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company to lay railroad tracks through streets and avenues leading from Kingsbridge to the corner of Barclay-street and Broadway, partly upon the route of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads, and partly in Broadway and other streets and avenues parallel to Broadway.

The petition upon which the above resolution appears to have been founded, so far as we know, or can ascertain, has never appeared in the public prints, nor was the resolution itself, though one of vital importance to the public interests, made the subject of discussion in either branch of the Common Council, but was passed by both branches on the same evening, without debate.

The object of the present communication is to call your attention to the fact that the privileges and franchises thus proposed to be granted to the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company are of great value, and that they are conferred upon that Corporation by the above resotion without any adequate equivalent, and further to state, that if, upon proper deliberation, the Common Council shall determine to grant to any persons or corporations the rights embraced in the resolution in question, we are willing and hereby jointly and severally offer to pay to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the benefit of the City, for the same privileges and franchises, if they can be legally secured to us, so that we may enjoy the uninterrupted use of the right of way, the sum of one million of dollars, or annual license fees to the amount of seventy thousand dollars.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed,)

D. HENRY HAIGHT, AARON ARNOLD,
EDWIN HOYT, NICHOLAS LUDLUM,
AMOS R. ENO, JOHN J. PHELPS.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1859.

Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City and County of New-York.

Sir: I am informed that a bill has passed both Boards of the Common Council granting certain valuable franchises to the "Yonkers and New-York Railroad Company," and without any apparent consideration to the Treasury of the City.

If that franchise or anything approximating it in value is to be sold or granted by the Corporation, I and my associates will give, in round numbers, $50,000 per year for said franchise and enter into satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of our contract.

Yours truly, (Signed) D. R. MARTIN.

New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.

To give it away would therefore be an act of folly, and a practical violation of our duty as conservators of the public interests. Besides, the proposed grant is not guarded by sufficient restrictions. No right is reserved as in the case of the grants of the Sixth and Eighth avenue railroads, to resume the property at cost; and without such a reservation I could never bring myself to consent to the occupation of the public streets, the control of which should never be left in doubt or incumbered by indefeasible grants.

The fatal defect specified at the outset of this communication would perhaps render this enumeration of other grounds of objection unnecessary, were it not that in the public consideration of this subject I deem it my imperative duty to call your attention to the grave importance of these railroad grants, in reference to the revenue they may be made to yield to the public treasury. If no authority exists to reserve a reasonable share of the profit to the City, I would recommend that application be made to the Legislature for such authority, a request too reasonable to admit of denial from fair-minded legislators. If, on the other hand, in the exercise of a sound discretion, it should not be deemed expedient to sell the public franchises, the public can participate in the advantages of the proposed railroad by requiring it to be run at a reduced rate of fare, by which means the laborers, mechanics, and artisans of this City may enjoy the great convenience of improved communications at the least possible cost.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The Mayor sent in a communication, vetoing the resolution giving permission to the Central Park Commissioners to regulate, grade and set curb and gutter, and flag Fifty-ninth-street, from the Fifth to the Eighth avenue, at their own expense.

The following resolution from the Board of Aldermen was concurred in:

Resolved, That for the speedy completion of the Central Park, the Common Council approve of an application by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park to the Legislature, for power to the Common Council to create and issue of the Central Park Improvement Fund a further sum, the annual interest of which shall not exceed the sum of $150,000.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday evening

THE OPENING OF BEEKMAN-STREET THROUGH THE PARK.

WHY THE COMPTROLLER OBSTRUCTS THE CARRIAGE-WAY ACROSS THE PARK.

The following communication from the Comptroller, giving his reasons for erecting a fence across the line of the proposed carriage-way across the Park, was addressed to the Street Commissioner, in reply to a letter from that officer, the nature of the contents of which is set forth by the Comptroller:

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Dec. 16, 1859.

G. W. Smith, Esq., Street Commissioner:

Sir: Your letter of the 12th instant, relative to the obstructions placed at the openings in the Park fence, opposite Beekman-street and Park-place, is received.

You inform me that these openings were made by the Street Department, in conformity with a resolution of the Common Council, approved on the 9th day of January, 1859. You also furnish me with a copy of a letter, signed by B. M. & E. A. Whitlock and others, in which they complain that the street which they claim has been laid out through the Park has been obstructed—wherefore they ask you to remove the obstructions. You also refer me to the ordinance which makes it imperative upon the Street Commissioner to "remove anything which may incumber or obstruct a street;" and conclude by requesting to hear from me before proceeding as usual in such cases.

In the view of this Department, the legal steps necessary to establish a *street* through the Park have not been taken, and therefore no *street* exists. The resolution to which you refer me, as the one under which you caused the removal of the trees, the opening of the fence and the setting back of the chains, is in the following words:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he hereby is, directed to cause a curved carriage-way to be opened across the lower end of the Park, the southerly line of which shall commence on Broadway, at a point in a line with the southwesterly corner of Park-place and Broadway, and shall pass the fountain in the Park at about ten feet from the northerly side thereof, and terminate at a point opposite to the southeasterly corner of Beekman-street and Park-row; the said carriage-way to be, throughout its extent, of the same width as Park-place.

The whole scope of this resolution is confined to certain executive acts to be done by the Street Department. Their legal effects cannot be tested by the acts themselves. Something more is required. A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to build a City Hall would not be a dedication of the building when constructed; nor would a resolution directing him to place a chain across Broadway be a legal closing of that thoroughfare. Being an executive officer only, it cannot be claimed that a compliance with the resolution above quoted amounts to more than a mere statement of a fact, viz.: that the Street Commissioner did as he was directed. The legal effect of such action is to be tested by other considerations.

And here I would remark, that my refusal to be present at the opening of bids by the Croton Aqueduct Department for paving a street across the Park, had no reference to the necessity of such a street, but was based upon a conviction that in the attempted mode of establishing it the Common Council had departed from the time-honored, and, I believe, legalized policy of the Corporation respecting public improvements. That they had consented to an invasion of public property, worth nearly or quite half a million of dollars, and with the coöperation of two Executive Departments, were precipitating the desecration of the Park, chiefly for the benefit of a local interest, without exacting compensation therefor. My fear was not that the design would succeed as a direct result, but, as then stated, that after the opening had been made, the public might acquire such rights as would prevent a re-entry by the City. I should charge myself with negligence were I to fold my arms in silence while such an enterprise was on foot.

But in continuation of the point as to the establishment of the street. Houston-street is the dividing line between two systems which have been established for alterations of our City map. Above Houston-street it can only be done by an Act of the Legislature. Below Houston, the law of 1813 is still in force. Under this statute the Common Council may prescribe limits for a new, or the enlagement or widening of an old street, but their action is inoperative until Commissioners, duly appointed by the Supreme Court, on the application of the Corporation, shall have made their report of damages and assessments; and not then until such report shall have been confirmed by the Supreme Court and by the Common Council. The instant this is done, the new ground becomes a street, whether incumbered by buildings or by posts and chain. A legal result is accomplished, and then executive action properly comes in to fit and prepare the legal entity for practical use. Below Houston-street there is no exception to the operation of this rule. I need not inform you the method adopted by the Common Council to extend Beekman-street to Park-place, is in violation of this; that every step necessary to give legal existence to the street has been passed over, and the labor, such as your Department has performed, and which should have been a sequence, was achieved as a preliminary. Can it be claimed for a moment that such a street has been established, as is contemplated by the ordinance requiring the Street De[illegible] brances therefrom?

It may be urged that the [illegible] which the fee simple is in the [illegible] like an individual, the Corporate [illegible] out lanes and avenues through it, which [illegible] and purposes might become highways. This would, doubtless, be so, if the Corporation was entirely free to act. Though it may buy, hold and convey real estate, yet, unlike an individual, the proceeds of the real estate, either in possession or hereafter acquired, are pledged by Law and Ordinance (irrevocably) to the redemption of the Public Debt. [See laws of 1845, chap. 225, §5.] This, therefore, amounts to a restriction upon the Corporation, making it, as to its real estate, a trustee of its creditors, and any attempt to part with it, without compensation, is in violation of the spirit of the law and ordinance referred to. If any doubt of this could exist, a proper regard for the public faith would give the benefit of that doubt to the creditors of the Corporation. I think, therefore, that the law requiring the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment should be observed; for, by its observance only can the rights of all parties be protected. Whatever of damages might be awarded to the City would go to the credit of the Sinking Fund, for the benefit of the public creditors, and whatever for benefits were awarded would go to the Treasury to reimburse the expense. By this means, the street would have a legal existence, and the public faith would be preserved.

It is not improper in this connection to advert to the fact, that for the improvement of Reade-street on each side of Broadway, and Duane and Whitehall streets, the City Hall Park and the Public Treasury, have, for the present year alone, been assessed to the amount of $128,871, and that for the proposed Chambers-street extension, which is not yet confirmed, an item of $124,783 has been inserted as the proportion of benefit which the City is deemed to receive by the proposed improvement. If, therefore, it is right for the City to pay such large amounts for benefits supposed to accrue by reason of these improvements, I know of no rule of Equity which would exempt private property that may be benefited from a reasonable assessment, when the improvement is sought to be made through the public lands of the City.

I cannot conclude without referring you to section 1, title 4, of the ordinance relating to the Sinking Fund, passed Feb. 22, 1844, which ordinance, by chapter 225, section 5, of the laws of 1845, has now the force of a State law.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the said Comptroller to take charge of all the real estate belonging to the Corporation, and to prevent all encroachments thereon.

Entertaining the views herein expressed, and disavowing any intention of interfering with the important duties devolved upon the Street Department, I considered it to be my duty to protect the City Hall Park from what I deemed an illegal encroachment, and therefore directed the construction of a barrier to prevent its diversion to uses not contemplated in its original dedication. Very respectfully,

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

The Street Commissioner, on the receipt of this, addressed a communication to the gentlemen mentioned by the Comptroller, whose letter to the Street Commissioner, asking the removal of the fence erected by the Comptroller, had been inclosed by Mr. **Smith** to Mr. **Haws**. The following is the communication referred to:

December 17, 1859.

Messrs. Charles D. Colley, B. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., and others:

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your favor of the 12th inst., complaining of and asking the removal of an obstruction to the carriage-way across the Park. The matter has had due consideration, and I am constrained to say, that after a careful examination of the subject, I do not regard this carriage-way in the light of a street, but as merely a convenience for the passage of vehicles, which the Common Council has thought proper to place at the disposal of this community. The Comptroller questions their right to do this, and has temporarily closed the carriage-way. The matter, therefore, is properly one for settlement between the Common Council and the Finance Department, and until some conclusion has been arrived at, it does not strike me that this Department can take any definite or positive action in the matter, but that the community who are affected thereby should request the Common Council to see to it that their original intentions are carried out. Until this shall be settled this Department cannot well interfere in the matter.

Very respectfully,
G. W. SMITH, Street Commissioner.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

New-York Association of the Sunday-School Teachers' Union.—The regular meeting of this Association was held, last evening, in Dr. **Potts'** Church, corner of University-place and Tenth-street, Mr. **Ralph Wells** in the Chair. Prof. **John S. Hart**, editor of the *Sunday School Times*, and late Principal of the Philadelphia High Schools, delivered an exceedingly able address upon "The General Theory of Teaching and Training." He enforced the duty of teachers to gain the attention of their pupils, maintaining that the great object of education was to acquire the habit of giving undivided attention to whatever subject might be under consideration.

Fire and Loss of Life at Cedar Hill.—The extensive flouring mills of **Philip C. Fritz**, at Cedar Hill, near Barrytown Landing, known as the Saw Kiln anh Annandale Mills, were consumed by fire on the morning of the 17th inst., together with the entire stock of grain and flour which they contained. A young man named **Frank Long**, one of the employes, who slept in the mill, was suffocated and burned to death. This mill and machinery cost a few years since $35,000. The Winter stock of grain and flour which was destroyed was valued at $20,000.

Street Cleaning.—From the official statement of the street cleaning performed last week, it appears that 66 men were employed, who performed 230½ days' work; 421 loads of manure, 957 loads of dirt and rubbish, and 11,233 loads of ashes, or a total of 12,611 loads of all rubbish removed—the whole at an expense of $3,311 23½—of which the sweepers received $359 25; dirt and manure cartmen, $265, and the ask-cartmen, $2,686 98½.

Affray on the Steamship Vanderbilt.—**David Harris**, a fireman, on Sunday, became engaged in a quarrel with one of the stokers employed on the same vessel with himself, the steamer *Vanderbilt*. **William Wright** attempted to separate the combatants, when **Harris** drew a razor and inflicted a severe wound on **Wright**. The assailant was arrested and delivered to the United States Marshal, and the wounded man was properly cared for.

Death of an Unknown Man.—On Sunday morning the body of an unknown man was found in Fifth-avenue, near Seventy-fifth-street. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner **Jackman**. No evidence identifying the deceased was obtained, but a *post mortem* examination developed the fact that hemorrhage of the lungs had produced death. The deceased was apparently a laborer, about 40 years of age.

Fires.—A fire broke out about 7 o'clock last evening in the apartments of Mr. S. Fox, in the bulding No. 66 Bowery. The stock of Mr. Fox, who is a tailor, was damaged to the amount of $400, and his furniture to the extent of $200; insured in the New-York Equitable and Hamilton Insurance Companies. Two children of Mr. **Reinhart**'s were rescued from the flames.

Death of a Catholic Priest.—Rev. Father **Durning**, late pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary's, Rondout, died in Newark (N. J.) on Friday morning last, at the residence of his father. Mr. **Durning** was for several years an assistant priest at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and subsequently at St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street.

Capture of a Slaver.—The brig *Fannie*, arrived yesterday morning from Sierra Leone, Africa, reports that the British steamer *Spitfire* had captured Nov. 1, a brig, supposed to be the *John Harris*, of New-York, with 500 negroes on board. She was lying at Freetown when Capt. **Arey**, of the *Fannie*, sailed.

City Mortality.—There were 434 deaths in the City during the last week, being an increase of 53 compared with the mortality of the week preceding. During the corresponding portion of 1857 there were 113 less deaths, and 99 less during the same portion of 1858.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL RESULT OF A FIGHT.

On Wednesday evening a quarrel occurred between **John Rowe** and **William Hutchinson**, while they were playing at cards in the saloon of **Duncan McKennon**, No. 422 West-street. **Rowe** struck his opponent with a small chair, when both were ejected from the place by the proprietor. While **Rowe** was standing upon the stoop, **Hutchinson** approached and knocked him down. The back of his head struck heavily on the pavement, and compression of the brain was superinduced, from which the injured man died on Saturday night. Coroner **Schirmer** held an inquest on Sunday at the late residence of deceased, No. 266 First-avenue, and the jury brought in a verdict charging **Hutchinson** with the homicide. The accused stated in his examination that he did not intend to injure the deceased when he struck the fatal blow. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUICIDE OF A TAILOR.

Robert McFarland, a young Scotch tailor, boarding at the corner of Oliver-street and the New Bowery, deliberately swallowed an ounce of laudanum on Friday night, and was found dead in his bed the following morning. He took the poison in presence of a number of his companions to whom he made known the fact. They, however, thinking he was joking, paid no attention to him. An inquest was held by Coroner **Jackman**, but no motive for the act was developed by the testimony.

BURNED TO DEATH.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of **John Shea**, a child two years of age, who was burned to death at No. 130 Elizabeth-street, by his clothes coming in contact with a stove. His mother had left him in the room above.

Police Reports.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

George W. Standish, a young man, until recently a clerk in the establishment of Garrett M. Bodine, No. 22 Maiden-lane, was apprehended yesterday by Officers Fitzmaurice and Phillips, of the Second Precinct, on a charge of having stolen from his late employer, within the last six months, three gold and two silver watches, valued in the aggregate at $160. After leaving Mr. Bodine's service, it is alleged that Standish called upon various merchants, and by representing that he was commissioned by Mr. Bodine, procured the following goods: From Sherman, Capron & Co., No. 173 Broadway, two gold [illegible]; Desquering & Sons, No. 25 [illegible] gold watches, worth $84; Fellows [illegible] Maiden-lane, two diamond pins, [illegible] Mr. Amesburg, No. 20 Maiden-lane, jew[illegible] amount of $31 18; Montgomery & Jour[illegible] Maiden-lane, jewelry valued at $36 75; [illegible]bury, No. 19 Maiden-lane, gold watch, worth $86; Dinkens, Piel & Oppenheim, No. 10 Maiden-lane, gold watch, worth $18; Read, Taylor & Co., No. 9 Maiden-lane, diamond ring, worth $44. It is supposed that other firms have also been victimized by Standish. He is held pending an investigation of the matter by Justice **Connolly**.

FLOUR DEALERS CHEATED.

John Fehn, keeper of a baker's-shop, at No. 736 Greenwich-street, was examined yesterday, before Justice **Kelly**, on a complaint preferred by Coulter & McGuire, flour dealers, at No. 30 Front-street, who allege that the accused fraudulently obtained from them 40 barrels of flour, valued at $240. The affidavit of Mr. Coulter sets forth that Fehn procured the flour last September, on credit, having represented that he was perfectly responsible and free from debt. Subsequently it was found that the property of the accused was incumbered, and it was all seized by his creditors before the time of payment for the flour had arrived. The prisoner was held in $500 bail to answer the charge.

CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING.

Jacob Hager, of No. 10 Chrystie-street, received a counterfeit $3 bill of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in this City, from Herman Lange, a Prussian. He subsequently made a charge of forgery against Lange, who was held to answer by Justice **Steers**. The prisoner pleaded ignorance of the character of the bill, and also urged his inability to read in extenuation of the offence.

BURGLARY BY A BOY.

Robert Smith, a lad employed in the dining saloon of Mr. Thompson, at the corner of Centre and Franklin streets, was apprehended yesterday on a charge of having broken into and robbed his employer's premises. The burglary was committed on Sunday night, and a quantity of tobacco, some cigars, a double-barreled pistol, &c., were stolen. After Smith was in custody, a man named Van Ness, who is said to be keeper of a disreputable house in Centre-street, proposed for $5 to inform Mr. Thompson where he could recover his property. Officer Jourdan was standing by, and overhearing the proposition, apprehended Van Ness, and found at his house a portion of the cigars and tobacco. Both prisoners were held by Justice **Connolly** for examination.

A Card from Mr. Larocque.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's **Times** appeared a notice of my having been arrested at the Cooper Institute meeting, on Thursday night. The facts are these: When the audience commenced to leave, after the adjournment of the meeting, I was standing among several friends upon the sidewalk, directly in front of the main entrance. A squad of policemen were the first to issue from the door, and disposed themselves to clear a passage. One of them advanced directly upon me, and ordered me to fall back, at the same time placing his hands somewhat roughly upon my person. It being in fact impossible for me to recede, as there was a compact mass of persons behind me, and being moreover somewhat sensitive to that mode of salutation from a stranger, I evinced my disapprobation of it in a manner which he and his companions considered "disorderly," but signified my willingness to withdraw at once without force, which, in the prevailing confusion, the policeman, as he stated afterwards, did not hear, and I was arrested. I had as little intention of resisting the police as of worshipping **John Brown** as a martyr and a saint, and had, on the contrary, rather sympathized with the perplexities of their position in being compelled by their duty to appear to support the utterance of sentiments of treason and blasphemy.

The Police Justice, however, thought that my giving a bond to keep the peace might be a benefit as an example, and having no intention of breaking the peace, I gave it and was discharged. I shall be most happy if it produces the beneficial effects anticipated.

I addressed no solicitations to Alderman **Brady** or any other person. J. LAROCQUE.

New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Common Council.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held last evening, the Railroad Committee submitted a report in favor of allowing the City Railroad Company to continue the present charges for carrying passengers, provided they fully comply with the original agreement with the city, and increase the accommodations for carrying passengers. The report was laid on the table, and made the special order for next Tuesday evening. Proposals for laying rail tracks and driving horse cars on Grand-street were received, and referred to the Railroad Committee.

Died of his Injuries.—**John Farrell**, the boy who was crushed a few days ago while attempting to avoid paying fare, by getting on board of one of the Fulton Ferry-boats from the pier at the side of the slip, died in the City Hospital on Saturday last from the injuries received.

Fire Department.—The Board of Trustees for the Western District Fire Department has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—**Anthony F. Campbell**; *Secretary*—**John G. Gunning**; *Counselor*—**Renwell C. Brainard**; *Janitor*—**Wm. D. Haskins.**

Mortality.—There were 130 deaths in this city during the week ending on Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 15; women, 26; boys, 50; girls, 39; Adults, 41; children, 89. Males 65: females, 65; colored, 1. There were 18 deaths by scarlet fever, and 14 by consumption.

The Funeral of John E. Cook.—A meeting of the friends of the late **John E. Cook** was held last evening, when pall bearers were appointed and all necessary arrangements for the funeral, which takes place to-day, were made.

Extensive Robbery.—The house of Mrs. **Winters**, No. 226 South Third-street, was entered by thieves on Friday night last, and robbed of $2,700, which Mrs. W. had just taken from bank to pay off a mortgage.

Lecture on Brazil.—Rev. J. C. **Fletcher** will lecture at the Brooklyn Athæneum this evening, on "Brazil," proposing to dwell on the commercial resources of that empire.

District Attorney's Office.—**Daniel K. Smith**, Esq., has been selected as chief clerk by **John Winslow**, Esq., District Attorney elect.

Supreme Court.—A Special Term of this Court will be held every day this week by Judge **Lott**, commencing at 9½ o'clock A. M. each day.

City Court—Calendar for this day: Nos. 60, 15, 16, 40, 49, 65.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE DE SOTO—SPLENDID DISPLAY AT THE FAREWELL OF GEN. CONCHA—MARKETS.

The U. S. Mail steamship *De Soto*, J. D. **Bulloch** commanding, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived at her dock at 6 o'clock, P. M., Dec. 19, having made the entire passage, including 9 hours' detention at Havana, in six days and 10 hours. The actual running time of this passage is the shortest ever made.

The *De Soto* left Havana on the 15th, in company with steamship *Yorktown*. The *De Soto* has not even exchanged signals with a ship since leaving New-Orleans.

Gen. **Concha** left Havana Dec. 13, and his farewell from the people was a perfect ovation. It is said to have been the most magnificent display ever witnessed in Cuba.

Markets in old crop Sugars dull; stock 30,000 boxes olders asking above views of buyers. The contracts or new crop to be delivered early have been active, covering 25,000 boxes, and 7,500 hhds. Muscovado Sugars. 12,000 boxes were sold at $2, ⅌ box of 400 ℔s 13,000 boxes whites, at $6⅜ ⅌ 100 ℔s.; yellow, $5¾ ⅌ 100 ℔s.; browns, No. 12, at $4¾ ⅌ 100 ℔s.; Muscovado at — to $14 ⅌ 100 ℔s. No Freights.

Molasses nominal.

Exchange on London, 16 prem.; New-York 4 prem.; short New-Orleans, 6 prem.

The health of Havana is good.

The Case of Mrs. Hartung—A New Trial Denied.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 17.

In September an application was made in the Supreme Court—full Bench—on a bill of exceptions, prepared by W. J. **Hadley**, Esq., for a new trial in the case of Mrs. **Mary Hartung**, convicted of the murder of her husband by poisoning; the execution of judgment having been stayed by an order from Judge W. B. **Wright**. After listening to the arguments on both sides, the Court took the papers for consideration, and reserved its decision. That decision was announced yesterday, the Court *denying* the application for the new trial, and remitting the record to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, with directions to enforce the judgment. Should the case not go to the Court of Appeals, Mrs. H. will be sentenced at the January Term of the Court.

Judge **Henry Hogeboom** delivered the opinion, denying the application, Judge **George Gould** concurring therein. After elaborately reviewing the four exceptions on which the motion for the new trial was made, the opinion concludes as follows: "We have given to this case a careful and deliberate examination, and are brought to the conclusion that no error of the law to the actual prejudice of the prisoner has been committed. Her remedy, if any exists, lies elsewhere; and, while we may commisserate her unfortunate condition as we would that of any of her sex similarly circumstanced, however guilty, we are not at liberty to interpose any obstacle to the due sentence of the law."

Judge W. B. **Wright** delivered a dissenting opinion.

Mrs. **Hartung** must be resentenced before any steps can be taken to carry the matter to the Court of Appeals. At least this is our opinion, based upon a decision in the somewhat celebrated case of Rudolf, that until sentence was passed there was nothing on which an appeal could be taken or a writ of error allowed. If we are correct in these conclusions, Mrs. H. will be again sentenced at the January Oyer and Terminer, Judge **Hogeboom** presiding.

Frozen to Death.—Mrs. **Mary Ward**, wife of **James Ward**, an old resident of Hurley Woods, Ulster County, started for Kingston, Thursday morning, to purchase provisions. After she had accomplished her errand she set out to return, but as she did not make her appearance at home during the night, her friends instituted a search for her, and found her lifeless body at a locality known as Dug Hill, the provisions she had purchased lying beside her. The Coroner's Jury found that she had been frozen to death.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Mexico.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE—ROUT AND RETREAT OF DEGOLLADO—TRIUMPH OF THE CHURCH PARTY.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Dec. 17.

Brownsville, Texas, dates to the 14th inst., are received.

Brownsville was defended by 300 men. **Cortinas** had been reinforced, but no fight had yet taken place.

Degollado lost half of his army and all his artillery in a battle with **Miramon** near Queretaro. Being pursued by the Church forces, he retreated to Monterey, but was also forced to abandon that point.

The road to Tampico is now open to the Church forces.

Miramon had left Guadalajara to attack Mazatlan. He had suspended **Marquez**, who took the three millions of specie.

The *Picayune* has a letter dated Mexico, the 6th inst., which says that great excitement exists at the capital in consequence of a report that **Juarez** had signed a treaty of intervention with the United States.

Fires.

Medina, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 19.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock, Sunday morning, in the warehouse of the Orleans Mill, owned and occupied by **Hill, Whalen** & Co, and containing grain valued at $20,000. In ten minutes from the discovery of the fire, the mill was enveloped in flames, and a man sleeping in the building barely escaped with his life. A strong gale was blowing from the east, and carried the blazing cinders fully a mile, endangering many other buildings. **Hill, Whalen** & Co.'s loss is estimated at $60,000; insured $36,000. A small building adjoining the mill was also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Pittsburgh, Monday, Dec. 19.

A fire broke out on Saturday night in the Duquesne cracker factory on First-street, located in S. **Barnes** & Co.'s building. The premises, which had a hundred feet front, were entirely destroyed, together with their contents. An adjoining building, formerly occupied as the McLaughlin Laboratory, was crushed by the falling walls. The loss is heavy.

Lexington, Ky., Monday, Dec. 19.

Keisser's flouring mill in this place was burned last night. Loss, $15,000 to $20,000; insurance, $3,000.

Severe Storm at Halifax, &c.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 19.

Late Halifax papers report that a severe storm occurred there on the 14th inst., by which several vessels were sunk at the wharves, and three schooners, names unknown, totally lost off the harbor with all on board of them.

Advices from Newfoundland of the 9th inst. state that a destructive fire had occurred in the vicinity of Belle Shute, St. John's, which swept away fifty tenements, rendering many families houseless.

The Detroit Mystery.

THE BODY OF MR. CAMPAN OF DETROIT FOUND.

The body of J. **Barnabas Campan**, a prominent citizen, whose mysterious disappearance nearly three weeks ago caused great excitement from the supposition of murder, was recovered from the river to-day, unmarked by violence, and with his watch and valuables left undisturbed.

Disaster to the Steamer Milwaukee.

Grand Haven, Mich., Monday, Dec. 19.

The Detroit and Milwaukee Company's steamship *Milwaukee* has been ashore, near the mouth of the river, since the 29th ult., experiencing in the meantime several storms. She was got off, and steamed to her dock on Saturday evening, apparently but little injured in hull or machinery.

The Louisiana Sugar Crop.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Dec. 17.

Two hundred and fifty of the sugar plantations in this State have produced this year 7,750 hhds., against 49,000 hhds. last year.

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Monday, Dec. 17.

Flour firm but quiet; superfine $5 31@$5 37. **Wheat** quiet; white, $1 40@$1 45; red, $1 34@$1 35. **Corn** firm; sales of 10,000 bushels at 82c. **Oats**, 43½c. @45c. **Coffee** firm; sales of 1,500 bags Rio at 11¼c. @12c. **Sugar** buoyant; New-Orleans, 8½c.@8¾c. **Provisions** dull. **Whisky** firm at 27½c.

Mobile, Friday, Dec. 17.

Cotton—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, at 10⅜c. for Middling; the turn is in favor of the buyer; sales of the week 21,500 bales; receipts of the week 44,670 bales, against 32,595 bales in same time last year; increased receipts at this port 87,425 bales; stock in port 187,575 bales. Freight to Liverpool, ¼d.@17-32d.; to Havre, 1⅛c. Sterling Exchange 7⅝@8¼ premium. Exports of the week $1,419,550.

Baltimore, Monday, Dec. 19.

Flour active at $5 25 for Howard-street. **Wheat** firm; sales 10,000 bushels, at $1 25@$1 43. **Corn** buoyant; sales 6,000 bushels, at 83c. for yellow, and 72c.@76c. for white. **Provisions** unsettled; Pork, $16—Bacon, 10c. **Whisky** dull at 27c.

Mobile, Saturday, Dec. 17.

Cotton—Sales to-day 2,500 bales, at 10⅜c. for Middling; holders offer freely, but do not press sales.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Dec. 17.

Cotton—Sales to-day 8,500 bales at unchanged prices.

Charleston, Monday, Dec. 19.

Cotton unchanged; sales to-day 27,000 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Monday, Dec. 19.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92½; Reading Railroad, 20⅞; Morris Canal, 50¼; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36⅞.

Exchanges.

Mobile, Saturday, Dec. 17.

Sight Exchange on New-York ½ ⅌ cent. discount.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Dec. 17.

Sight Exchange on New-York par to 1-20 ⅌ cent. premium.

Baltimore, Monday, Dec. 19.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

FROM BERMUDA.

Improved Postal Intercourse Between Bermuda and New-York—Sailing of American Bark Gazelle for Barbados—Arrival of Mail Steamer from St. Thomas—News from Barbados, Demerara, Antigua and Grenada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Bermuda, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

I am enabled to inform you that there is a prospect of improved postal communication between our Island and New-York. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has forwarded a dispatch to the Governor, embodying a proposition on this subject; but the exact nature of the scheme will not be fully known before our Legislature is again convened. This much, however, is known—that the plan embraces a more certain system of postal intercourse between New-York and Bermuda than the one now in existence. I am in hopes that there is more in this interesting fact than will appear on the face of it. To effectually improve our postal arrangements with the United States there must be a direct steam communication with New-York; and this great desideratum, it is not unreasonable to conjecture, may be foreshadowed by the proposition of the Secretary of the Colonies. I shall not fail to give you the earliest information that may transpire relative to this important matter.

The American bark *Gazelle*, (belonging to the house of **Trowbridge**, of New-Haven,) left these Islands on the 3d inst. for Barbados, having taken on board the mules and horses which were saved from the wrecked bark *Antelope*. The wind was ahead, but through the kindness of Capt. **Hutton**, R. N., Superintendent of the Dock Yard, that difficulty was soon overcome, he having very readily supplied the Government steamer *Kite* to tow the *Gazelle* to sea.

The schooner *Peerless*, **Dox**, arrived on the 2d inst. from New-York, and will sail again for that port on the 8th.

The royal mail steamer *Delta* has just arrived from the West Indies.

The dates from Barbados are to the 11th November. Markets well stocked with American productions. Flour at that date was $6 50, duty paid; Corn Meal, $5@$5 67; Corn, per bag, $2 22. Salted Provisions, Lumber, Staves and Shingles were in full supply there. There is no other news from Barbados.

Demerara dates are to the 9th Nov. The Court of Policy was in session; but its proceedings are entirely confined to subjects of purely local concern. The Colony has decided to take over from the Imperial Government the Colonial Post-office, agreeably to a proposition from the Secretary of State. The militia of Demerara were following up their target practice with great avidity. Trade was quite dull there.

Antigua dates are to Nov. 12. The weather there was all the planter could wish, and the rapidly-ripening canes promised a good crop of sugar. The House of Assembly was on the eve of dissolution, and the local journals are already preparing work for the new House, (about to be elected,) with reference to the pressing want of labor on the sugar estates. Unless attention be given to this subject, Antigua cannot maintain her position as a sugar-exporting colony.

Grenada papers mention an act of patronage which has aroused the ire of the colonists in that island. It is stated that the Secretary of State has set aside two recent appointments to office at Grenada, merely "to serve some favorite." Mr. **Cockburn**, Immigration Agent, and Mr. J. **Nibbs Brown**, Police Magistrate, have been removed, and their offices conferred upon a Mr. **Hickson**, late Crown Solicitor at Hong Kong, who is to fill the two situations, which, unitedly, will give Mr. **Hickson** a salary of $2,200 a year. This summary mode of thrusting aside two officials, who have committed no error whatever, to make way for a needy favorite, is strongly denounced by the Grenadians.

The accounts from the other Colonies are without any interest whatever. Yours truly, ⁂

LAW REPORTS.

"The Octoroon" Copyright.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Dion Bourcicault vs. *Thomas C. Fields and William Stuart.*—This is an action brought to restrain the performance of the play called "The Octoroon," now being performed at the Winter Garden, of which the defendants are respectively trustee, and lessee and proprietor. The bill, which was filed on the 17th inst., sets up that on Dec. 6, he had the possession of the manuscript of the play, and as stage-manager, he permitted it to be produced and performed till Dec. 13; that on Dec. 13, he copy-righted the play; that for three weeks before Dec. 14, negotiations were being made by him to make an agreement with the defendants for the services of himself and his wife, and the use of the drama for one-half the excess of the weekly receipts of the theatre, after deducting $1,800 for expenses; that during the first week the arrangement was assented to by the defendants and settlements had in accordance therewith, but plaintiff could not procure any written or distinct arrangement with the defendants, and on the 14th of December the defendants discharged the plaintiff and his wife from their employ, but have continued to represent the drama to his great injury.

That the said drama represents Slavery as a social fact without intending to touch any of its political bearings, but only to use its dramatic element; but on the first public representation of said play the public and the press insisted, to the chagrin and disappointment of the plaintiff, in ascribing a political significance to the incidents of the play, of which he was unconscious when composing the play, and that the representation of the play at the present time is obnoxious to public feeling; that it has proved offensive to many of the public, and that its representation has produced much censure from the Press of the City and country upon the plaintiff, as its author; a great number of communications have been addressed to the plaintiff and his wife requesting the withdrawal of said play and remonstrating against the same; that its effect has been, and by the acts of the defendants continues to be, greatly injurious to the popularity of the plaintiff as a dramatic author and of him and his wife as actors; and that by reason of recent occurrences and events the play, at the present time, can only be represented to the great damage of the plaintiff.

That the defendants have got a surreptitious copy of the play, and are using it to the plaintiff's injury, and will continue unless restrained by order of the Court.

And therefore he prays for an injunction against them.

A motion for an injunction has been noticed for Wednesday next, founded upon the bill and long affidavits.

Mr. Cram and Mr. Booth appear for Mr. Bourcicault.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—This was a motion heard before Justice **Woodruff**, of the Superior Court, for an order granting further time to counsel for the defendant, in which to make a case on exceptions for the purpose of reviewing the report recently made in the case, of Mr. Bradly, the referee, awarding to the plaintiff $4,000 per annum alimony.

After the first motion had been stated, Mr. O'Conor moved that in consequence of the delay which must follow, should further time be given as asked, the allowance of $2,500, which has been awarded the plaintiff during the pendency of the action, be increased to the sum awarded by the referee.

Mr. O'Conor offered an affidavit in support of his motion, which was objected to as unfit to be read in public, and submitted to the Court.

As to defendant's motion, Justice **Woodruff** stated that it would be disposed of according to the rules in regard to Referees' reports.

Mr. O'Conor's motion was then discussed somewhat, and the matter postponed until to-day.

J. T. Brady and John Van Buren for defendant's motion; Charles O'Conor opposed, and for plaintiff's motion.

The Hardenbrook Divorce case.

POWER OF THE COURT TO MODIFY DECREE AFTER JUDGMENT.

Hardenbrook vs. *Hardenbrook.*—This noted case was again before Justice **Clerke**, of Chambers, on a motion to modify the decree. It appears that the mother of the children has been to see them at Greenwich, Conn., where they are in the custody of the father, (to whose care the Court consigned them;) that she took her own mother with her; that her husband objected to the grandmother's going into his house to see the children, saying that the Court had not given any other than the mother permission to see them; that a "scene" followed, such as would likely occur in such a case, between the divorced husband and wife; that the wife went to the town near by and obtained a constable to go along and keep order; that she returned with one, who remained with her during the day, for which services she says she paid him a dollar. This was an application to the Court to have the decree so modified that the wife could take with her her mother, or any other person, as an escort when she visited her children; also, so that her children might visit her in this City. As a reason for the application, the details of the late occurrence were set out by the applicant, showing one side up, and by the husband setting forth the other side. It was urged, by counsel opposing the motion, that the Court had no power to modify a decree after judgment, and that in this instance it was not needed. Counsel for motion cited numerous authorities showing that the Court had the power, and such power had been frequently exercised. Decision reserved.

A. R. Dyett for motion; Henry A. Cram opposed.

Circuit Court of the United States.

JUDGE INGERSOLL PRESIDING.

Charles Goodyear vs. *Horace H. Day.*—After the reading of the papers in this case, the Judge said that he had made an appointment to try a case in the District Dourt, on Tuesday, which could not be postponed, and that he could not fix a time when he could go on with the argument of the motion. He also stated that he had not examined the papers enough to understand the case perfectly, but that his impression was, that there was such a conflict of affidavits that he would not be authorized to grant the injunction asked for. The complainant's counsel, however, wished to be allowed to argue the case upon the affidavits submitted, and the defendant being also desirous of having his view of the cause presented, if the Judge was not ready to give his decision, the cause stood over for argument.

Attorney's Lien for Costs.

Michael T. Keenan vs. *Christian Dorfhiger.*—This was a motion on the part of the defendant for an order of discontinuance, without costs. After a report of a Referee, in favor of plaintiff for $500, the parties to the action met and compromised the same for a less amount, without the knowledge of the attorney; and the plaintiff gave the defendant a general release, and a consent that the action be discontinued without costs.

Plaintiff's attorney opposed the motion, on the ground that the case could not be discontinued without his allowance for costs. If costs were allowed, he had no objections to the discontinuance.

Justice **Clerke**, sitting at Chambers, held that counsel was entitled to his costs, and that he had a lien therefor from the commencement of the action. Order for discontinuance entered on payment of costs.

A case involving the same principle was reported in the **Times** a short time since.

Cummings, Alexander & Green for plaintiffs; Meagher & Campbell for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Clerk, J.—*Crussell* vs. *Crussell.*—Referred to Allen M. Sniffen, Esq., to take proof, &c.

Ingraham, J.—*White et al.* vs. *Comstock.*—Reargument ordered before the Judge of Chambers.

Rush vs. *Rush.*—Decree of divorce from bed and board granted.

Calendar—Tuesday, Dec. 20.

United States District Court.—Same as yesterday, with additional numbers 87 and 102.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 175, 177, 178, 8, 35, 66, 108, 113½, 123, 178 to 183, 45, 83, 109, 128, 155, 165.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 2263, 1933, 1723, 1285½, 77, 1741, 1879, 2333, 1777, 967, 969, 2505, 2509, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2527, 2531. *Part II.*—Nos. 2092, 1868, 1948, 2451, 2465, 2477, 1862, 2240, 2483, 2680, 2928, 2436, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 697, 715, 631, 265, 699, 277, 597, 667, 347, 417, 399. *Part II.*—Nos. 368, 369, 446, 546, 310, 488, 100, 94, 462, 578, 500.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1669, 303, 1675 to 1679, 1683, 1073, 616, 917, 1656, 1460, 1668, 1592. *Part II.*—Nos. 144, 1168, 1200.

Death of Prof. Hope of Princeton College.—Rev. **Matthew** B. **Hope**, Professor of Belles Lettres in Princeton College, died suddenly, on Saturday evening, from disease of the heart. Prof. **Hope** was appointed to the position which he held in the College, in 1847, and few men in the country were more eminently qualified for the important and distinguished post conferred upon him. He was a man of the profoundest culture, of deep and fervent piety, and, though retiring and unpretentious, exerted a happy influence in the venerable institution of which he was a distinguished ornament. As a writer he was graceful and effective, and as a preacher was deservedly popular. His death will occasion feelings of the deepest sorrow throughout the extended circle in which he was known and beloved.—*Newark Mercury, Dec.* 19.

John S. Herndon, of Scott County, Ky., a private in the Company of Capt. Jacob Stuckers, mounted volunteers, says, in a letter to the Louisville *Journal*, that he was in the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, and that he saw J. Harrod Holman, a private in the same Company, shoot the Chief Tecumseh.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 19.

$9,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	90⅜	100 Erie Railroad......	9⅛
21,000 do........	90¼	245 do........	9¼
5,000 do.........b30	90⅜	100 do.........b10	9¼
1,000 Virginia St. 6s..	94	300 do........	9
24,000 Missouri St. 6s..	84	150 Hudson River R...	41⅞
8,000 do.........s15	84	100 Harlem R. Pref....	34¼
5,000 do.........b30	84	1000 Reading Railroad.	41¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s....	91½	250 do.........s30	41½
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100	200 do.........s60	41⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cen. B.'76	101½	100 Mich. Central R....	39
5,000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	92½	100 do.........b60	39¼
3,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	53	75 Panama Railroad..	134⅝
6,000 Erie R. C. Bs., '71	29	100 do.........s30..	134¼
2,000 do........	28½	15 do........	134¾
10 Bank of New-York.	103¾	575 Ill. Central R......	59
10 National Bank.....	101½	700 do........	58¾
10 Ocean Bank........	91½	100 do........	58⅝
10 American Ex. Bank	98½	100 do.........s30	58½
32 Merchants' Bank..	105½	250 do........	58⅞
110 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	95½	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R...	7½
26 Penn. Coal Co.....	83½	100 Gal. & Chic. R..b30	66¾
5 Pacific Mail S. Co....	77	278 do........	66⅝
50 do.........b30	77	200 do.........s30	66½
5 do........	76¾	50 do.........b30	66⅝
100 do.........b60	77	10 do........	66½
577 N. Y. Central R....	78⅜	400 Clev. & Toledo R...	19
250 do.........b30	78⅜	700 Chic. & R. I. R..b30	63¼
100 do.........b60	78½	100 do........	63¼
200 do.........s60	78¼	50 do.........b30	63⅜
100 do.........b10	78⅜	300 do........	63⅛
750 do........	78¼	200 do.........b20	63¼
100 do.........s60	78⅛	50 do.........b10	63¼
100 do.........b15	78½	16 do........	63
250 do.........s10	78¼	100 do.........s10	63½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, 1874...	103½	200 N. Y. Cen. R...b60	78¼
10,000 do.......s30	103	250 do........	78
1,000 Mo. State 6s......	84	25 do........	78¼
35,000 do........	83⅞	100 do.........s30	78
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. B....	84¾	150 do........	78⅛
6,000 Gal.&Chic. 1st M.	93	100 do.........s60	78
4,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.	98	350 Harlem R.......b60	9
2,000 M. C. R. 8 per ct.		100 Reading R.......s30	41½
1st M. S. F. C. Bs..	89	100 Mich. So.&N. I. G. S.	17⅛
50 Pacific M. S. Co....	76¾	50 Panama R.........	134⅝
160 Gal. & Chic. R. b30	66⅝	10 do........	134⅝
195 do........	66½	100 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. s30	63⅛
50 do.........s30	66⅜	100 do........	63¼
50 Ill. Central R......	58⅜		

MONDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 10:

Increase in Loans..................	$978,169
Increase in Specie..................	670,304
Decrease in Circulation..................	88,460
Increase in Undrawn Deposits..................	715,048

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 18, 1858.	Dec. 17, 1859.	Dec. 10, 1859.
Capital............	$67,734,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans............	127,055,010	123,903,577	122,925,408
Specie:............	26,608,877	20,420,839	19,750,535
Circulation.........	7,710,627	8,393,026	8,481,486
Gross Deposits.....	110,032,442	98,996,509	99,524,708
Exchanged.........	20,342,410	21,710,094	22,953,281
Undrawn..........	89,690,032	77,286,475	76,571,427
In Sub-Treasury...	6,235,916	6,015,552	6,099,039

The Bank return calls for very little comment. The general movement is upward, as anticipated from the California arrival of the week, and the activity, at easy rates, in discounts at Bank. The lines of both Loans and Deposits are, no doubt, temporarily enhanced by the preparations for the New Year. The State and other out-of-town dividend funds are being deposited. The market for money, to-day, is very quiet, and some of the leading discount Brokers report a dull time. There is fair employment for money at call among the Stock Brokers, the rule being 6 ⅌ cent., the exceptions being, as heretofore, 5@5½ on State and Federal Security, and at 7 ⅌ cent. on miscellaneous collateral, where a few days' notice is expressed or implied. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Persia*, to sail on Wednesday, open with more firmness on London, the standard Bankers advancing to 109⅝. The range of Bank and Bankers' bills is called 109½@⅝. Francs remain in good supply at f.5.16¼@f.5.17½. For the moment the supply of transient English bills from the South and from Canada is not large, while the demand is somewhat increased by anticipating the January dividends soon to be paid in to the Foreign agents here. We find also that about $1,500,000 of the $2,600,000 City Water Loan, to be paid off by 1st of January, has been held abroad, and the certificates are now coming forward for reimbursement.

The French and English letters, particularly the latter, by the *America* and *Vanderbilt*, delivered together this morning, are decidedly cheerful on trade and money affairs on their side, and frequent satisfactory references are also made to the improvement in the finances of our Erie and Illinois Central roads, in which a large English interest is held. But the Stock Exchange here, to-day, is far from responding to these accounts, and with one or two exceptions, closed heavy this afternoon. The Railway Share market, as heretofore intimated, received quite a serious check in the sudden turn of last week in the course of the New-York Central. The disappointment at the rate of dividend was much less general than the surprise at the time and method of declaring it, and it will require some days yet to steady the tone of dealings in this leading Stock, and others which sympathize with it. Most of the sales were at 78⅜@78¼, in the forenoon, and at 78@77⅞ in the afternoon, the price closing 77⅞ ⅌ cent.; Galena and Chicago ½ ⅌ cent. lower than at the close on Saturday; Rock Island, ¼; Illinois Central 1 ⅌ cent. lower, closing 58½ ⅌ cent., against 61 last quoted from London. Panama, Pacific Mail, Hudson River and Reading comparatively steady; a continued good demand for Reading at 41½@⅝ ⅌ cent. Cleveland and Toledo, and both the Michigan Stocks, rather neglected by the speculators to-day. Erie opened 9½ and left off 8⅞@⅞. The Mortgages of the Company firmer; Firsts sold at 92½; Seconds 91 bid; Fourths, 53 sales. Other Bonds—such as Hudsons, Illinois Centrals, and New-York Centrals—were steady. In State Stocks, a demand for Missouris at 83⅞@84, and for Tennessees, 90¼@½. The Virginia Coupon interest, due in January, has been provided at the Bank of the State of New-York.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American Stocks in London, writes in regard to the Erie meeting in that city:

> The unanimity displayed at the Erie meeting held on the 29th November at the London Tavern, in assenting to the propositions for reorganization, has produced the best effect on the various Erie Securities, for all classes of which there is a strong demand. First Mortgage Bonds have been done at 82, ex all over-due Coupons; 2d Mortgage at 72, ex over-due Coupons, and 3d ditto at 65. Large purchases have been made in Shares at 11; the unsecured Bonds close in demand at 30.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Dec. 17.	Dec. 10.	Dec. 17.	Dec. 10.
Bk. of New-York.	4,543,981	4,602,655	682,536	623,576
Manhattan Co....	4,481,255	4,578,471	662,165	587,851
Mechanics' Bank.	5,279,031	4,986,443	1,008,798	1,087,459
Merchants' Bank.	3,671,989	3,629,839	654,843	714,950
Union Bank......	2,815,553	2,702,415	544,292	510,237
Bk. of America...	5,715,076	5,401,700	1,446,397	1,397,373
Phenix Bank......	3,008,659	3,007,521	458,797	384,800
City Bank.........	2,166,636	2,103,250	261,066	230,329
Tradesmen's Bk..	1,415,802	1,428,081	103,687	122,332
Fulton Bank......	1,427,689	1,411,499	261,332	275,301
Chemical Bank...	1,910,302	1,934,893	743,031	695,530
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,043,315	2,023,978	181,917	191,807
National Bank...	2,014,012	2,002,765	173,196	231,181
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,648,335	1,655,754	245,796	210,503
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	794,645	809,024	138,489	129,355
Greenwich Bank.	684,573	701,786	62,277	59,456
Leather Man. Bk.	1,840,792	1,823,243	300,370	267,678
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,196,917	1,207,587	201,797	174,428
Bk. St. New-York.	3,824,441	3,723,809	871,531	624,602
Am. Exchange Bk	7,376,690	7,301,051	1,447,352	1,121,878
Bk. of Commerce.	12,721,616	12,913,536	1,712,621	1,513,137
Broadway Bank.	2,601,516	2,602,354	350,273	400,931
Ocean Bank......	1,726,014	1,706,575	217,738	232,174
Mercantile Bank.	2,497,571	2,504,184	349,945	372,782
Pacific Bank.....	970,146	1,005,970	141,586	140,532
Bank of Republic.	4,038,472	3,925,452	708,762	764,678
People's Bank...	709,828	674,120	73,166	88,067
Chatham Bank...	686,249	699,506	85,606	65,192
Bank of N. Am...	1,541,925	1,546,967	183,154	137,685
Hanover Bank...	1,427,734	1,431,210	143,983	152,612
Irving Bank......	835,311	307,858	88,044	108,597
Metropolitan Bk.	6,356,841	6,092,997	967,447	990,042
Citizens' Bank...	690,955	715,491	84,770	90,043
Nassau Bank.....	1,590,402	1,552,907	171,285	204,743
Market Bank.....	1,502,381	1,514,359	198,629	178,267
St. Nicholas Bk..	1,065,330	1,041,114	155,830	153,385
Shoe & Leath Bk.	4,894,315	5,085,879	1,550,211	1,775,126
Corn Exch. Bank	1,663,587	1,646,330	230,013	278,632
Continental Bank	3,426,522	3,401,132	480,723	438,171
Bk. of Comm'lth	1,199,155	1,197,144	152,278	154,461
Oriental Bank....	521,953	525,346	66,064	67,137
Marine Bank.....	1,001,015	996,913	112,004	127,301
Atlantic Bank....	557,036	540,702	61,620	51,913
Imp.&Trad's Bk..	2,606,359	2,604,127	323,954	372,322
Park Bank.......	4,382,767	4,286,114	804,609	736,799
Artisans' Bank...	946,816	1,002,552	131,729	123,198
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	671,663	677,727	45,900	56,087
N. Y. DryDock Co.	463,724	468,268	45,813	47,477
N. Y. Exch. Bank	310,017	302,788	23,550	24,068
Bull's Head Bank	431,915	408,566	61,760	49,032
N. Y. County Bk.	396,543	414,710	37,460	32,924
Grocers' Bank...	544,042	548,045	59,409	48,599
East River Bank.	316,438	304,340	29,045	31,643
North River Bank	449,601	456,856	68,966	67,030
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	298,075	287,505	52,432	37,122
Total............	123,903,577	122,925,408	20,420,839	19,750,535
	Increase......$978,169		Increase.....$670,304	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Dec. 17.	Dec. 10.	Dec. 17.	Dec. 10.
Bk. of New-York.	406,407	412,703	2,581,929	2,559,249
Manhattan Co....	301,066	313,477	2,697,607	2,731,417
Merchants' Bank.	249,539	256,718	3,195,132	2,507,383
Mechanics' Bank.	309,716	312,326	2,558,357	2,970,743
Union Bank......	207,462	221,321	2,104,100	2,011,710
Bk. of America..	136,764	138,114	4,477,925	4,276,241
Phenix Bank.....	134,599	140,969	1,654,942	1,754,776
City Bank........	......	......	1,258,327	1,229,799
Tradesmen's Bk..	307,399	317,336	621,324	635,814
Fulton Bank.....	155,014	155,088	1,061,322	1,065,157
Chemical Bank..	313,935	315,052	2,022,164	1,871,269
Merch. Exch. Bk.	128,839	131,536	945,118	959,184
National Bank...	136,329	142,465	765,513	830,515
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	191,580	182,750	1,103,283	1,127,902
Mech. & Trad Bk.	114,338	115,517	648,334	642,217
Greenwich Bank.	138,327	141,653	444,151	454,673
Leather Man. Bk.	245,914	249,673	1,027,836	1,000,516
Seventh Ward Bk.	211,769	216,809	615,391	609,592
Bk. St. New-York	254,013	228,504	2,453,969	2,235,275
Am. Exchange Bk.	183,569	184,492	4,794,534	4,435,767
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,331,329	5,461,089
Broadway Bank..	258,510	260,897	1,870,060	1,899,195
Ocean Bank......	128,826	127,515	1,062,826	1,014,568
Mercantile Bank.	30,570	31,837	1,765,215	1,788,483
Pacific Bank.....	122,075	124,416	711,414	731,116
Bk. of Republic..	204,691	202,496	2,898,727	2,827,667
Chatham Bank...	121,294	122,882	287,848	420,327
People's Bank....	112,362	113,900	462,099	434,935
Bank of N. Am...	77,272	79,081	707,435	661,393
Hanover Bank...	93,513	94,029	629,750	634,738
Irving Bank.....	128,320	127,292	535,954	526,427
Metropolitan Bk.	245,701	255,477	3,427,185	3,233,022
Citizens' Bank...	154,149	157,009	472,389	468,409
Nassau Bank.....	127,639	124,322	849,645	786,513
Market Bank.....	208,223	212,557	852,749	803,161
St. Nicholas Bank	91,150	94,288	594,055	563,735
Shoe & Leath Bk.	87,267	89,561	5,120,125	6,150,298
Corn Exch. Bank	106,732	105,768	797,699	810,029
Continental Bank	183,848	188,665	1,973,072	1,912,511
Bk. of Commw'lth	231,186	234,411	809,284	802,903
Oriental Bank....	100,410	102,371	321,601	323,177
Marine Bank.....	126,305	126,059	528,481	560,738
Atlantic Bank....	80,904	78,020	248,337	228,075
Imp.&Trad's Bk..	189,810	192,811	1,420,879	1,449,466
Park Bank.......	179,277	180,740	3,166,596	2,969,743
Artisans' Bank...	90,673	92,104	497,492	538,212
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	105,932	107,656	248,303	252,072
N. Y. DryDock Co.	148,509	151,720	212,591	212,016
N. Y. Exch. Bk..	114,461	112,643	286,045	281,865
Bull's Head Bank	100,108	104,568	415,847	377,497
N. Y. County Bk.	88,680	86,274	287,989	306,200
Grocers' Bank....	52,551	53,440	382,749	388,587
East River Bank.	86,183	87,160	202,780	192,924
North River Bank	77,041	77,339	455,977	440,498
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	10,300	3,700	210,690	210,639
Total............	8,393,026	8,481,486	77,286,473	76,571,427
	Decrease......$88,460		Increase......$715,048	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 19, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 49 bbls. Ashes; 4,964 bbls. Flour; 681 bbls. Corn Meal; 12,066 bushels Wheat; 3,688 bushels Corn; 136 bushels Rye; 5,138 bushels Oats; 4,704 pkgs. Provisions; and 190 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 30 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25@$5 31¼, chiefly at $5 25, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 400 bags Rio, at 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔. Stock of Rio in first hands, this evening, 15,600 bags.

COTTON—Has been inactive,—sales having been confined to 800 bales, at our revised quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary.........	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	8¾
Middling.........	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11½
Middling Fair.....	11¾	11⅞	12⅛	12⅜
Fair..............	12	12⅛	12⅜	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens very tamely to-day for State and Western Flour. Holders are not disposed to make any further material concessions to buyers. These claim a reduction in prices. The demand is restricted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,700 bbls., including very inferior to good superfine State, at $4 95@$5 05, chiefly at $5; extra State at $5 10@$5 25, chiefly within the range; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 90@$5 10; extra Wisconsin at $5 15@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 20@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 75, ⅌ bbl.

Unsound Flour..................	$4 40	@$4 80
Superfine State..................	4 95	@ 5 05
Extra State..................	5 10	@ 5 25
Superfine Western..................	4 90	@ 5 10
Extra Wisconsin..................	5 15	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan..	5 20	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio..................	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 55	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands..................	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee..................	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Genesee..................	5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri......	5 30	@ 7 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee........	5 40	@ 7 25

Southern Flour has been sparingly dealt in,—sales having been confined to 880 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is quiet at former rates; sales have been confined to 270 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$6 70 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been partially neglected today. Prices are altogether nominal. No important transactions have been reported. Corn has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been made of 16,000 bushels at 93c.@95c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 98c.@$1 for old do.; 90c.@94c. for new White Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bush. Rye is inactive at 88c.@89c. ⅌ bush. Barley is in demand and is stiffly held. Oats have been in good demand, including Prince Edward's Island at 48c.; ordinary to prime Canada at 46½c.@47½c., with some very superior reported as high as 48½c., but this price is wholly an extreme one; Western at 46½c.@47½c.; State, at 46½c.@47½c., chiefly at 47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@46c., and Southern at 42c.@44c. ⅌ bushel.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand at about former rates. Week's receipts 37,481 Hides, and 48 bales do.; week's sales 26,000 Hides, including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@25 ℔s., at 23c. 8 mos., usual selection; 1,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ ℔s., at 22¾c. 6 mos., usual selection; 3,500 Dry Orinoco, 20@21 ℔., at 20½c., 6 and 7 mos., usual selection; 3,400 Dry Tampico, 21 ℔s., at 19c. 6 mos., usual selection; 2,500 Dry Chagres and San Juan, 16@19 ℔s., at 19c. 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 800 Dry Salted Maranham, 28 ℔s., private terms; 1,000 Dry Salted Savinilla, 28½ ℔s., private terms; 2,700 Dry and D. S. Para, 19 ℔s., private terms; 600 Dry Maracaibo, 22 ℔s., part 18c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 500 Dry Southern, 15 ℔s., at 13½c.@14c., cash and 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 250 Dry Texas, 22 ℔s., at 18c. 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 1,800 Dry Singapore Buffalo, 18 ℔s., private terms; 1,500 Western Slaughter, 55@60 ℔s., at 8c., 6 mos.; 1,000 City Slaughter, 67 ℔s., at 8c., cash; 1,500 City Slaughter, 73 ℔s., at 7½c. cash, for export; 300 Wet Salted Southern, 40 ℔., at 7½c.@7¾c., cash; 600 Salted Southern, 50 ℔s., at 8½c., 6 mos.; 12 bales Calcutta Buffalo, at 11½c., 8 mos.; 34 bales Calcutta Cow, 8½ ℔s., at $1 20, 6 mos., to go East; 9,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, shipping to Europe on owner's account; 2,300 Dry Rio Grande, shipping to Europe on owner's account; 7,000 Dry Salted Bahia, shipping to Europe on owner's account. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 239,400, (same time last year, 74,300—year before, 318,700,) 100 bales Calcutta Cow and 57 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River at 90c.@$1 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, including New at 12c.@18c., ⅌ ℔.

METALS—Transactions to-day have been unimportant. Prices of the principal kinds remain as last noticed.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of 200 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 51c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited request, including common at $1 55 ⅌ 310 ℔s, delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been inactive. A moderate inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, mainly at 44½c.@45c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in request, and is now quoted at 57c.@58c., some holders asking higher rates, ⅌ gallon. Whale and Sperm are also inquired for, and are stiffly held. Crude Whale, 48c.@58c.; Crude Sperm, $1 35@$1 38 ⅌ gallon. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and sales have been confined to 600 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 87½@$16 for Mess, and $11 37½ for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in demand at 7c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔. A moderate inquiry prevails for Cut Meats, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon is inactive and somewhat nominal. Lard is plenty and declining. Sales to-day 160 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@11c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ ℔. Beef is quiet, and prices tend downward. Sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ⅌ ℔. Cheese rules quiet at 8c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day, 300 tcs. at $3 62½@$4 12½, chiefly at $4 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been more freely purchased, part at Boston, at $1 55@$1 57½, and part to arrive here, early next year, at $1 62½ ⅌ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales have been made to-day, of 830 hhds., nearly, if not quite, all Cuba, mainly at 7c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at 27c.@27½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, engagements have been reported of 50 bales Sea Island Cotton, 11-32d. ⅌ ℔.; 200 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.; 200 tierces Beef at 3s. 9d.; 500 boxes Cheese at 30s.; 100 tons Fustic at 17s. 6d.; and 100 tons Dead Weight at 20s. For London—200 bbls. Pork, and 100 tierces Beef on private terms; 200 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.@25s.; 500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; and 15 tons Cloverseed at 25s.@27s. 6d. For Hamburg, by steamer, 300 bales Cotton at 1c. ⅌ ℔. For other ports, some unimportant engagements were reported.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail..................	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail...	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..................	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for California, per *North Star*, will close on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.

The European mails for the *Persia* will close on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 10½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steam[illegible]

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Persia........	Dec. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Ocean Queen.....	Dec. 24	New-York	Havre.
Nova Scotian.....	Dec. 24	Portland	Liverpool.
America.........	Dec. 28	Boston	Liverpool.
Bremen.........	Dec. 31	New-York	South'ton.
United Kingdom..	Dec. 31	New-York	Glasgow.
North American..	Dec. 31	Portland	Liverpool.
Borussia.........	Dec. 31	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Washing'n.	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen.........	Dec. 31	New-York	Bremen.
FROM EUROPE.			
Hammonia.........	Dec. 1	Hamburg	New-York
Asia............	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo........	Dec. 14	Glasgow	New-York
Canada..........	Dec. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
New-York........	Dec. 27	Southampton	New-York
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
North Star.......	Dec. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Atlantic.........	Dec. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans and Havana—C. W. Adams, M. Baldinar, Capt. Cabarett and lady, C. Roumage, W. T. Parker, W. T. Manray, Col. Harding, S. Gottgrean, P. W. Wail, Mr. Bronsean, M. S. Lasell, Miss Mary Sarell, Sim. Benjamin, H. Knight, W. H. Lockwood, F. Johnson, Pedro J. Barrera, Vincent Vigo, James de la Forre, M. Acasta, M. Heeran, Madam Hardy, 2 ladies and 3 servants, Mrs. Falls, Mr. Pitman A. Ewing, Mr. Myres.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 19 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon rises... 2 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 32 | Gov. Island. 4 21 | Hell Gate.... 5 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 19.

Cleared.

Steamship M. Taylor, Griffin, Havana, M. O. Roberts; Elizabeth, McLaughlin, Baltimore.

Ship Confidence, Sears, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Sons; Tranquebar, Goodwin, Savannah, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Chancellor, Mooney, Liverpool, Williams & Gwin; Forest Queen, Crosby, San Francisco, Babcock & Stiles.

Bark Christina, (Br.,) Trimble, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Ganges, Meady, Aspinwall, Trask & Dearborn; J. West, Ball, Cadiz, C. & E. J. Peters; State of Main, Cotes, Celte, Thompson & Hunter; G. F. Ward, Briggs, St. Marks, Brodin & Peters.

Schrs. L. Scranton, Lowden, Savannah, W. B. Scranton; W. C. Mershon, Cole, Mobile, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. Stanly, Jackson, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Sylvi, Hathaway, Pensacola, Benner & Leake; S. H. Sears, Goodsell, New-Haven, master; Lynchburg, Harris, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Hannah, Sleight, Baltimore, Menill & Abbott; C. A. Snow, Robbins, Jacksonville, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Sloop Willard, Buckingham, Newport, master.

Arrived.

Steamship De Soto, Bulloch, New-Orleans 12th inst., via Havana 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell. During the heavy N. E. gale of Saturday lost mizenmast, and put into New-London for a harbor.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Ship Hound, (of Mystic,) Baker, Altata, Gulf of California, Aug. 23, via Pernambuco Nov. 17, with dye wood to order. Oct. 14, lat. 55 56 S., lon. 63 45 W., passed bark British Merchanter, bound W. Nov. 13, lat. 13 15 S., lon. 35 26, passed an Am. bark stg. S. W., showing a red signal with a black cross. Dec. 16, lat. 35 25, lon. 73 26, passed a wreck apparently water logged. No mainmast, jury foremast. Saw no signs of any person on board.

Ship Mandarin, Parrott, Foo Chow Aug. 25, passed Java Head Oct. 4, passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 3, with teas, &c., to Goodhue & Co. Sept. 28, off Gaspar Island, exchanged signals with ship Joshua Bates, bd. N. Nov. 3, Cape of Good Hope in sight, exchanged signals with bark Penguin, from Amoy for New-York. Came out of the Straits of Sunda in co. with ship Judith, of New-Orleans, from Amoy. Sailed from Foo Chow in co. with ship Jacob Bell, for New-York.

Ship Donau, (Ham.,) Myer, Hamburg 40 ds., with mdse. and 142 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Dec. 16, lat. 35, lon. 71 30, signalized Dutch steamship Europa, (screw,) bd. N. E. Same day saw an Am. bark showing a signal with blue, white, red, white and blue horizontal stripes.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool Nov. 12, with mdse. and 156 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 18, off Fire Island, at 3 P. M., saw steamer Edinburgh, hence; half an hour later saw steamer Fulton, hence. Dec. 17, lat. 40 26, lon. 72 50, saw schr. Arcadia, of Searsport, timber loaded.

Ship Eloise, (of Warren,) Collins, Savannah Dec. 2, with cotton, bd. to Liverpool, put into this port for medical assistance, the captain being very sick.

Ship Leontine, (Brem.,) Dietjen, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Seeling.

Ship Howard, (Ham.,) Brusch, Hamburg 52 ds., with mdse. and 156 passengers to E. L. Ainswick & Co.

Ship Guttenburg, (Ham.,) Bohtel, Hamburg 36 ds., with mdse. and 95 passengers to L. E. Ainsinck.

Bark Express, Sundberg, Havana Dec. 4, with sugar and tobacco to P. V. King & Co. Dec. 14, lat. 34 50, lon. 74 05, at 4 P. M., passed a dismasted vessel, lumber laden, with nothing but bowsprit standing, apparently a fore and aft schooner, was painted black, with a yellow streak and white top. Could not make out her name. A brig was laying by to take off the crew, who left the wreck at the time, and got safely on board the brig, the brig not making any signal for assistance, filled away and proceeded on the passage, the brig following. The D. has had very heavy weather.

Bark Restless, Lothrop, Santa Martha Nov. 25, with coffee, hides, wood, &c., to Hand & Everett. Dec. 15, at noon, Cape Hatteras bearing W. by N. 80 miles, passed about a mile to leeward the wreck of a large herm. brig or schooner abandoned, with part of foremast and bowsprit standing; had a white house, and was apparently lumber loaded. Dec. 17, off Cape Henlopen, experienced a severe gale from E.; had strong N. winds and gales nearly the entire passage.

Bark Harmon, Wood, Buenos Ayres Oct. 18, with mdse., to master. The bark Sartelle, Cole, sld. for New-Orleans, in ballast, the day previous; would probably touch at St. Thomas. The H. has had light winds the whole passage since leaving the River La Plata on the 18th Oct., at 3 A. M. The Spanish clipper bark Bella Donna, while lying in the outer Roads, took fire, and was nearly burned to the water's edge. She was discharged all but 40 pipes, is a new vessel, and principally owned by the captain. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

Bark Golden Rule, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 20 ds., with hides, logwood, &c., to J. F. Jay. Dec. 14, lat. 31 40, lon. 77 45, exchanged signals with a ship showing a white signal with a white letter H in the centre.

Bark Peter Demill, Frances, Savannah 11 ds., with cotton, &c., to Demill & Co. Has experienced very boisterous weather; has been up to Barnegat and blown back three times. Dec. 18, N. of Barnegat, saw a brig ashore, supposed from her rig to be Spanish; also two schooners.

Bark Alnah, Witham, Savanilla 32 ds., with hides, &c., to order. Left no Am. vessels. Has been 10 ds. N. of Cape Hatteras.

Bark Nord Amerika, (Brem.,) Fredericks, Plymouth, Eng., 35 ds., with mdse. and 242 passengers to Hermann Koop.

Bark John Howe, Kellow, Laguna Nov. 18, with logwood, hides, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Lamplighter, Wilson, Salt Cag, F. I., 14 ds., with salt to J. M. Smith & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Union, (Brem.,) Horstmann, Bremen 55 ds., with mdse. and 140 passenger to master.

Brig Fannie, Arey, Freetown, Sierra Leone, Africa, Nov. 10, with palm oil and hides to E. R. Ware. Nov. 18, Samuel Covill, seaman, of Bristol, Me., died of yellow fever.

Brig John Boynton, Hendrick, Port-au-Prince Dec. 1, with logwood to A. Rolker Mollman & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. gales the entire passage; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Caura, Pescud, Tarragona Oct. 25 and Ivica Nov. 9, passed Gibraltar Nov. 14, with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Exeter, for London. Had moderate weather up to Dec. 8, in lat. 36 24, lon. 66 30. Since then violent gales from N. W. to W. Lost part of bulwarks.

Brig John S. Cotton, (of Fall River,) Strom, Messina 57 ds., passed Gibraltar Nov. 9, with fruit, &c., to J. & F. A. R. Webster.

Brig Avosetta, (Br.,) Tuza, Gibara, Cuba, Dec. 1, with tobacco to McCall & Frith. Experienced heavy weather; lost mainyard, split sails, &c.

Brig Sprite, Price, Santos 54 ds., with coffee to George Mohe & Co.—vessel to Chas. W. Swift. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Northwood, Hillert, Malagna 38 ds., with fruit, &c., to Grund & Westervelt. On the passage John Smith, the cook, a colored man, died of consumption.

Brig Harriet Halloch, Barton, Para 26 ds., with mdse. to Burdett & Noble. Dec. 1, lat. 16 25, lon. 59 30, signalized French schr. Para, of Havre, stg. W.

Brig Panola, Wass, Nuevitas Dec. 3, with mdse. to Peck & Church.

Brig Vicennes, Love, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Kate Stewart, Mather, Charleston 9 ds., with cotton and rice to W. B. Scranton. Has had some very severe weather. Split sails.

Schr. Kate Brigham, (3 masts,) Freeman, Savannah 13 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, and 3 times N. of Barnegat.

Schr. Talew, (Nor.,) Jensen, Malaga 77 ds., with fruit to O. W. Pollitz. Experienced very heavy weather for the last 14 ds.

Schr. Stamrede, Burroughs, Indianola 20 ds., with cotton and hides to J. H. Brower & Co. Dec. 18, saw bark J. L. Davis, bd. N.

Schr. Hendrick Hudson, Crosby, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. T. R. Mather, Peters, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Marine, Merrihew, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to E. S. Powell & Co.

Schr. Danville, Chicester, Richmond 6 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Horace E. Bell, Pettengill, Calais 6 ds., with laths to Ted Frye.

Schr. Chas. Dennis, Davis, Charleston, S. C., 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, Crowell, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. W. T. Ellis, Nichols, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Arabella, (Br., of London,) Way, Patras 82 ds. and Gibraltar 45 ds., with currants to Fachari & Sons.

Schr. Messenger, Averill, Cadiz 41 ds., with salt, cork, &c., to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. Peerless, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda 5 ds., with sugar to McCall & Fritt.

Schr. James English, Hilliard, Mayaguez, P. R., 10 ds., with oranges to Dawson, Douglas & Co., of New-Haven, and sld. for there.

Schr. Harmona, Malony, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Presto, Larrabee, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. A. O. Small, Ross, Provincetown 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. M. Smith, Smith, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. B. Price, Hunt, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

BELOW—One ship, three barks and four brigs—in the lower Bay.

WIND—Very light from W. S. W. at sunset.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17—The U. S. Mail steamship Columbia, Capt. Berry, from New-York, arrived here at 11 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17.—Arr. ships Abby Brown, Sebastopol, Borneo and Anna Decatur, from New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—Arr. ships Eddystone from Liverpool; Young Eagle, from Marseilles; Grace Ross, from Belfast.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. John Small, Sandy Hook pilot, reports a brig and schooner ashore south of the Woodlands. Could not have their names.

The schooner Trangine, from this City for Cold Spring, is ashore on City Island, and full of water.

The U. S. steamship Iroquois, from a trial trip, came up to the City yesterday, and anchored at the Navy-Yard.

The Br. brig Solicitor, previously reported ashore a [illegible] went to pieces during the heavy [illegible] Saturday night. About 200 bbls. of currants remain in the vessel, and some 800 bbls. have been landed on the beach.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—The ship Sardinia, Crocker, which left this port on the 20th Oct., has put back, and arrived here yesterday, with loss of mainyard, head of foremast, and fore and mizen rigging cut away, and almost in a helpless condition.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 9.—The brig Amaret, of New-London, formerly the Rescue, of the Arctic expedition, experienced a gale Nov. 21, and put in here two days since, with loss of foremast, boats, &c.

Spoken, &c.

Borodina—ship, from Boston for Singapore, Sept. 29, in the Straits of Jaspar.

C. B. Hamilton—bark, from Havana for Boston, Dec. 17, lat. 38 35, lon. 71.

Herzogin Maria—steam-bark, from Rio Janeiro to the Channel, Nov. 5, lat. 21 32 S., lon. 31 05.

Gem of the Seas—from Rio Janeiro for New-Orleans, with loss of jibboom, Nov. 16, lat. 11 S., lon. 38 50.

Martin Luther—ship, hence for Mobile, Dec. 17, off the Delaware.

Ocean Pearl—ship, from Manilla for New-York, Nov. 2, lat. 34 35 S., lon. 18 E.

Stroumboul—bark, from Smyrna for Boston, Nov. 11, off Almeria, Spain.

Telegraph—schr., from New-London for Porto Rico, Dec. 9, lat. 26 16, long. 66 15.

Washington—bark, (Ham.,) from Sunderland for Havana, Nov. 13, lat. 48 42, lon. 7 36.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco, Nov. 17, brig Joseph Parks, to sail 20th for New-York; the brig Robert C. Wright, from Rio Janeiro with coffee, arr. 17, leaking badly. The bark Ceres, Wheeler, sailed same day for Cape of Good Hope with passengers.

At Altata, Gulf of California, Aug. 23, ship Walter Lord, Perkins, ldg., to sail in about two weeks for Europe.

At Freetown, Sierra Leone, Africa, Nov. 10, bark Itaseia, Paich, to sail in a few days for Boston, with a cargo of ground nuts, hides and palm oil. Brig Calvert, Willes, of and from Philadelphia.

At Port-au-Prince, Dec. 1, brigs Isabel Beurmann, hence dischg.; Spitfire, from Boston, do.

At Laguna, Nov. 18, barks S. W. Holbrook, for New-York in a week; Medara, from Galveston, arr. 17th.

At Para, Nov. 23, bark Frederick Derring, waiting cargo, for New-York. Schr. Golden Rule, dischg.

SHIPPING.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans......	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.......	$20 00
To Mobile..............	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.......	23 00
To Montgomery........	26 00	To Columbia, S. C....	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn....	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C....	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.....	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla..	21 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka..............	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn....	27 00		

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, will succeed on SATURDAY, Dec. 24.

NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTICELLO, E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accomodations..$7 50

Freight, 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 21st inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The ASIA will sail 4th January, 1860.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL, PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.,

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—A CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE that has cleared $95,000 the last six years, and is now making money hourly, daily. The proprietor has another extensive trade and cannot attend to both. It is only to know the place to be convinced of a fine opportunity for anybody to make a fortune, who will partially or fully attend to the business. It requires very little mental or physical exertion to conduct the concern, and can be attended to by a person of ordinary capacity, so completely is the enterprise systematized and established. $7,000 cash, and the balance in easy notes. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

$3,500.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A SAFE, cash business, paying for the past nine years from $5,000 to $8,000 per annum net profit. Security given for the amount invested, if required, to a man of good habits and willing to devote his attention to business. References exchanged. Address, with real name, which will be considered strictly confidential, H. H. CRAMER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000, to assist in introducing to the public a new article for the toilet; it is pronounced to be the best article ever invented for the purpose; it is useful, and will be unusually used. From $10,000 to $15,000 can be realized the first year. Address J. B. W., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR general, having a capital from $20,000 to $25,000, to invest with a thorough business man of capital in the wholesale grocery business. The best of reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,983 Post-office, New-York, giving real name.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT; may be applied to almost every kind of machinery now in use, and is certain to be a profitable investment to any person having capital sufficient to introduce it. For particulars, inquire of J. W. PANGBORN, No. 3 Barclay-st., up stairs.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Engines of 75, 30 and 10 horse-power. Boilers of 10, 12, 25 and 30 horse-power. Apply at the office of the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the 239th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House. The 54th annual meeting of the Society, for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon.

N. B.—New members will be received.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.—A special meeting of this Society will be held in the Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock, to celebrate their Fifty-fifth Anniversary. Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM will deliver the Address.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

E. C. BENEDICT, J. R. BRODHEAD, G. H. MOORE, Committee of Arrangements.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE TROY University will be held at St. Paul's Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by

BISHOP SIMPSON,
REV. DR. DURBIN,
REV. DR. McCLINTOCK.

The object of the meeting is to enforce the claims of higher education in the State of New-York on the Methodist public of this City. No collection will be taken.

SKATES.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

CENTRAL-PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—A splendid variety of Skates, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE, FOR WANT OF USE.—Fine stylish sorrel horse, light wagon, built by Wood, Gibson & Co. May be seen at No. 266 West 36th-st., or by application at No. 179 Pearl-st., rear office, up stairs.

COUPE FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDSOME new Coupé, made by Wood Bros., has only been used a few weeks. Can be seen before 1 A. M., at the stable, in 18th-st., one door west of 4th-av.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

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J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

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PUBLISHERS,
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LECTURES.

A NEW LECTURE BY
BAYARD TAYLOR, ESQ.,
Before the BACONIAN ASSOCIATION.
AT PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, December 20.
Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

POPULAR LECTURES BY DR. POWELL ON THE ORGAN OF HEARING, ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, AT CLINTON HALL, EIGHTH-STREET.—SYNOPSIS: Importance of the Ear. Acoustics; Sonorous Bodies; Air, Fluids, and Solids, as media. Voice and Music under water. Reflection, Echos, Whispering Galleries. Force of Sound. Diversity from Stringed Instruments. Structure of the Ear; its Physiology; Range of Hearing; Insensibility to Certain Sounds; Effect of Peculiar Noises; Connection with Voice; Act of Listening; Sudden Loud Sounds; Effect on Soldiers and Sailors. Influence of Deafness on Disposition; on Voice. Diseases of the Ear; their History. Is Deafness Incurable? Ought a Child's Ear to be Cured? Cause of Deafness; Nervous Deafness; Noises in the Ear; Deafness from Inattention; Cultivation of Hearing. Musicians, Hearing Trumpets, &c. To commence at 8 o'clock.

MR. J. C. GANGOOLY, THE BRAHMIN, will deliver a lecture in the Church of the Messiah, (Dr. Osgood's) on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Brahminism and its Peculiarities.*

BRAHMINISM.—JOGUT CHUNDER GANGOOLY, a young Brahmin of the highest caste, will lecture at the Church of the Messiah, (Dr. Osgood's,) on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission free.

BALLS.

GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL AND REUNION.

Remember! To-night the Grand Masonic Festival takes place at the Academy of Music. As the tickets are limited, it will be necessary to apply early. They can be had at all the hotels and music stores until 6 o'clock P. M., when, if any remain of the number issued, they can be obtained at the Box Office of the Academy during the evening. It is believed that this Festival will create the greatest sensation of any affair of the same nature ever given in the country. The Supreme Grand Council of the Northern and Southern Jurisdiction of the United States will be received with appropriate honors during the evening.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the deceased Firemen, will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1860. Tickets may be procured of the Managers or of the following officers:

HENRY A. BURR, President,
No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.

The Committee have thought proper, from the apparent discomfiture of those who have attended heretofore, arising from the over-crowded state of the Ball, to reduce the number of tickets usually issued, one third.

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WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 20, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Ravels.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Love is Blind—Never too Late to Mend.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Our Irish Cousin—Po-ca-hon-tas—Hercules King of Clubs.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The People's Lawyer—The Conjugal Lesson—Evening—The Stranger—John Jones.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Putnam, the Iron Son of '76—Circus Feats—The French Spy.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Grand Concert.

DODWORTH'S SALOON—Concert.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concerts.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—Gorillas, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—Gainsborough's Pictures.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete Digest of Events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Tuesday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

This Steamer Edition contains a full account of the *Execution of the Insurgents in Virginia*, with complete Narratives of the Events in Virginia during the past two weeks. Also, full Reports of the Proceedings in Congress from the opening of the Session.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Union demonstration last evening at the Academy of Music certainly equaled in numbers and character any movement of a political character in the previous story of the City. The building was not only densely crowded, but outside as many as five thousand persons were gathered about the different stands, constituting an assemblage very little short of ten thousand in numbers. The meeting inside was presided over by his Honor the Mayor, who made a brief address upon assuming the Chair. The preamble and resolutions were read by Mr. James Brooks, after the unanimous and clamorous approval of which, Mr. Brooks spoke briefly, defending the rectitude and purity of Northern sentiment and exalting the valne of the Union. Mr. Charles O'Conor followed with an eloquent eulogy ot Slavery, which was not listened to without expressions of dissatisfaction from a portion of the audience. Mr. O'Conor was succeeded by Ex-Gov. Hunt, in a calm, conservative, argument; by Gen. John A. Dix, in a panegyric upon the Union; by Mr. James T. Thayer, Prof. Mitchell, and Rev. Dr. Bethune. The outside meetings were highly interesting, several speakers of distinction and popularity engaging the attention of the several groups. The meeting, upon the whole, can hardly fail to produce the salutary effect which the call contemplated.

The Senate, in the absence of the Vice-President, chose Hon. Benj. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, President *pro tempore*. Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, then obtained the floor, and commenced a reply, characterized by great intrepidity and eloquence, to the recent speech of Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, on the unsoundness of the Northern Democracy. Mr. Pugh elaborately defended the position of Mr. Douglas, and of the Anti-Lecompton Party at the North; and warned Mr. Iverson that the abandonment of the doctrines of the Cincinnati Platform, upon which Southern Democrats seemed bent, must lose them the support of nineteen out of twenty of the party upon this side of Mason and Dixon's Line. The removal of Mr. Douglas from the Chairmanship of the Committee upon Territories, it was insisted, was a flagrant instance of Southern illiberality, all the Committees acting upon public affairs being thus in the hands of Southern, to the exclusion of Northern, Democrats. In the subsequent debate, Messrs, Lane, of Oregon, and Brown, of Mississippi, participated, in palliation of the treatment received by Mr. Douglas. The House listened to a heated and reprehensible speech of Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, who declared unequivocally for disunion. Were Mississippi, he said, to accept his advice, and that of his colleagues, that State would not remain another hour within the Confederation. A ballot for Speaker followed the close of his fire-eating tirade, resulting: Sherman, 112; Bocock, 85; Boteler, 21; scattering, 12; necessary to elect, 116. Mr. Bocock then arose to withdraw his name from the contest, declaring it to be the duty of all the conservative men to unite upon some other, able to defeat the Republicans, and expressing his thanks for the generous usage he had received while a candidate. Another ballot was then taken, of 230 votes, Sherman securing 112, Boteler 29, Miles Taylor 12, Phelps 16, scattering, 42. A third ballot gave Sherman, out of 226 votes, 110, Boteler 31, Barksdale 20, Bocock 12, Miles Taylor 9, scattering, 46. The House then adjourned.

The advices we receive from Mexico, by way of the Rio Grande, are confirmatory of the previous stories relative to the disasters of the Liberals. Degollado, after his defeat by Miramon, near Queretaro, had retreated northward, hotly pursued by the Church forces, and after momentarily occupying Monterey, had been obliged to evacuate that point. His actual whereabouts is not reported. Miramon was advancing to attack Mazatlan, having removed Marquez from his command, as a penalty for seizing the conducta. The news from Brownsville is unsatisfactory. Cortinas continues to invest the town, having just been strengthened by large reinforcements. The defenders numbered three hundred men.

By the arrival of the bark *Restless*, yesterday morning, from Santa Martha, New-Granada, on the 25th November, we learn that a battle was daily expected at Barranquilla between the forces of Gen. Nieto, of the Liberal Party, and Gen. Posada, of the City of Barranquilla, the latter being in possession of that place. Business is at a stand still.

The *De Soto*, from Havana on the 15th inst., arrived here yesterday. Gen. Concha had taken his departure for Spain, receiving on the occasion unusual demonstrations of popular regard and regret. There was nothing of interest to note in the state of the markets.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, resolved to meet every night the present week, Saturday excepted. The Comptroller sent a communication to the Board recommending a further appropriation of $15,000 for "City Contingencies" for the present year. It was laid over. A bust of the late Senator Broderick was presented to the Board by P. J. Devine. A resolution requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to report whether by its Charter the Hudson River Railroad Company is authorized to have any freight dépôt below Canal-street, and another directing that, at the expiration of the lease now held by that Company of the building used as a freight dépôt at the foot of Canal-street, North River, the building be removed and the vacant space appropriated as a country market, were adopted. The lease of the building in question will expire very soon. The Board made a further appropriation of $98,500 for the current expenses of the City Goverment for the present year, set apart $500 each for the Presidents of the two branches of the Common Council, and adjourned.

Messrs. Colley, Whitlock and others recently addressed a letter to the Street Commissioner complaining of the obstructions erected by the Comptroller to the carriage-way across the Park, connecting Beekman-street with Park-place, and asking for their removal. The Street Commissioner inclosed the letter to Mr. Haws, and the latter has sent a communication to the Street Commissioner in reply, setting forth his reasons for refusing to be present at the opening of the bids for the contract for constructing the carriage-way, and his reasons for obstructing the carriage-way after it was opened.

The Board of City Canvassers, yesterday, adopted a resolution directing that the official canvass be published in the Times and other papers. The Clerk read the official declaration of the canvass. It was confirmed, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

John Brown and the "irrepressible conflict" were discussed last evening before a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Union, at Clinton Hall. Wm. W. Badger delivered the address, in which the virtues of truth, courage and heroism, in a high degree, were attributed to John Brown, and a parallel was drawn between him and the martyrs of the Middle Ages and the heroes of the Revolution. Some dissenting opinions were also expressed at the close of the Lecture.

The Stock Market yesterday closed dull, and Share prices, generally, ⅛ ℔ cent. lower than at the close of last week. Railway Bonds and State Stocks steady. In Foreign Exchange, a rise of ⅛ ℔ cent.—that is, to 109⅝ on London, first-class bills. The Bank Statement shows an addition of $978,000 to the Discount line, and of $670,000 to the Specie average.

The sales of Cotton did not exceed 800 bales, at unchanged prices. Flour and Wheat were dull and heavy. Corn attracted less attention. Oats were in good demand. Rice, Rio Coffee, Cuba Sugars, New-Orleans Molasses, and Whisky were in fair request, as were likewise the principal kinds of Oils. The movements in Metals, Naval Stores, and Provisions were restricted. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The Union Meeting.

The Union meeting last night was immensely large, decidedly enthusiastic, and entitled to weight and consideration as an expression of the substantial sentiment of the people of New-York City concerning the Union, and those features of the Slavery agitation which threaten its peace. There was a good deal said, undoubtedly, which would not command general assent; many things, certainly, to which we should take exception, if they were supposed to bind anybody but the individuals who uttered them. We presume, moreover, that few persons in any section will suppose that Mr. O'Conor uttered the general sentiment of the North, or even of New-York City, or of the meeting which he was addressing, when he argued in support of Slavery as a desirable institution; or that Judge Dean's demand for a general hanging of Abolitionists, and his partisan resolution about the pending struggle for Speaker in Congress, would receive the unanimous assent of the people for whom this meeting assumed to speak.

But the general drift of the proceedings,—speeches, letters and resolutions,—was in harmony with public sentiment in this City. None of the addresses were marked by special eloquence,—most of them were elaborate political essays, rather than speeches appropriate to such an occasion. Ex-Gov. Hunt rehearsed the political history of the country, and urged moderation and the calm exercise of reason and judgment in the political struggles of the day. Gen. Dix dwelt upon the responsibility of public men whose doctrines lead to such invasions as that at Harper's Ferry, and drew a picture of the ruin in which a dissolution of the Union would involve this City and the country at large. Mr. Thayer made, perhaps, the sharpest and most practical speech of the evening, though the tenor of its argument will be contested by the Republicans. He insisted that any party which makes opposition to Slavery the basis of its action, must, now that the territorial controversy is settled, run into Abolitionism, and make war upon the institutions and the rights of the Southern States.

The remedies suggested by the several speakers naturally took their complexion from their party affinities. The Democrats looked to the overthrow of the Republicans;—Gov. Hunt and Mr. Thayer to the formation of a new party, composed of National men, which should hold the balance of power between the Democracy and the Republicans. The Resolutions,—except some absurd misstatements in the historical preamble,—are sensible, and restricted sufficiently to the special purpose of the meeting. How the framers of them came to suppose that the Constitution "decreed a Government of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States," or recognized any such distinction, it is not easy to conjecture.

The influence of the meeting will, doubtless, be hostile to the Republican Party, partly from the fact that the teachings and endeavors of that party were represented as leading directly to the invasion of Southern rights, and partly from the fact that the Republican organs have assumed this result in advance, and have labored, therefore, to make it certain. But aside from all party considerations, the meeting is entitled to respect, at the South as well as the North, as an expression of public sentiment in this City on the subject of the Union, and the influences that tend to disturb its peace. It might, in our judgment, under wiser auspices, have been made vastly more influential towards this result;—but even as it is, it ought to dispel the suspicion, if it has been entertained anywhere, that the people of this City are indifferent to the Union, or disposed to countenance or excuse any trespass upon the rights of the Southern States.

Our Ready Relief.

We have not the slightest objection to telling the *Tribune* what we consider "Northern sectionalism." We should have given our neighbor this important information long ago, if we had supposed he was really anxious for it. We regarded his pertinacious catechism as rather a chirrupping kind of rhetorical habit, than as indicating any special desire to know our views:—if we have hitherto been "dumb as an oyster," therefore, on this subject, it has been merely because we underrated the extent of our neighbor's hunger and thirst in regard to our sentiments. Besides, it seemed superfluous to expound our views on sectionalism, when the *Tribune's* own columns furnished, day by day, illustrations of them so much more pertinent and striking than any other exposition which could possibly be made. However, as our silence afflicts our neighbor, and provokes him to say a good many ill-natured, and some very silly things, we will break it for his behoof.

Northern sectionalism, then, in our judgment, consists in a steady, deliberate endeavor, on the part of politicians, party organizations and newspapers, to incite the people of the North to a crusade, either of arms or of votes, against Slavery as it exists in the Southern States. When any newspaper teems constantly with denunciations of the South, with taunts, sarcasms, sneers and abuse designed to arouse the resentments of its people and to bring upon them [illegible] we think it is prompted [illegible] ern sectionalism. When [illegible] to vindicate Brown's invasi[illegible] grounds of morals and of law,—when it pronounces him and his accomplices the least sectional of men,—when it represents him as a martyr in a holy cause, as one whom posterity will honor and ennoble, and whom men in every age will do well to emulate,—we regard it as thoroughly sectional in its temper and its tone. When it treats with contempt every endeavor to promote a spirit of peace and harmony in the country at large,—when it scoffs at all declarations of devotion to the Union, and every attempt to calm the apprehensions of the Southern States concerning the hostility of the North to their rights, and its disregard of their welfare,—when it does its best to provoke Southern fear and Southern anger, for the purpose of thereby stimulating similar passions in the Northern States,—we regard it as acting in the spirit of Northern sectionalism.

These are our sentiments on this point. We trust the *Tribune* will have no difficulty in finding in them an answer to its pertinacious inquiry. If any doubt on the subject still lingers in its mind, let it consult its own columns, and it will find in them the most complete exemplar of what we consider Northern sectionalism.

One word further. We are duly grateful to the *Tribune* for its advice as to the proper method ot conducting controversies,—but we prefer to manage our discussions, whenever we have occasion for controversy at all, in our own way. We never enter upon any such engagement for the sake of controversy, nor with a view of seeing which party can say the most or speak last upon the topic in dispute. We are, therefore, often wholly indifferent to what the *Tribune* may say in reply to our criticisms, and unless the public welfare can in our judgment be promoted by further response, we frequently permit it to pass in silence. We perceive that this is treated as a serious grievance by our neighbor, and that he protests vehemently against the practice. But he fails to convince us of its impropriety, and in spite of his protest we shall be very likely to continue it.

The Rights of Public Meetings.

The attempt which has been made in Philadelphia, and which finds countenance with some organs of opinion even here in New York, to establish the doctrine that the fact that a meeting is a "public meeting," entitles any number of persons, however small, who disapprove of the object for which it is held, to create such a disturbance at it as may prevent the speakers from being heard, possesses a significance quite independent of the occasion which has given rise to the discussion. One does not need to think either well or ill of John Brown or his sympathisers, in order to make up one's mind about the "law" of public meetings, as laid down by Counsellor Ingersoll the other day in Philadelphia, or more recently in this City by Counselor Larocque. Neither Wendell Phillips' loyalty to the Union, nor Dr. Cheever's mild-manners have happily anything to do with the question which those who sought to disturb Mr. Curtis' lecture, and those who attempted to break up the Brownite meeting at the Cooper Institute, have placed before the public. They seek to lay down a rule which is just as applicable to a missionary meeting as a meeting of rank Abolitionists; and a rule which in our opinion is not simply absurd, but the mere promulgation of which in a country where the rules of public discussion are generally so well understood as in ours, reflects discredit on us all. Anybody who met with it without knowing who were its authors, would certainly give the credit of inventing it to newly liberated Tuscans or Neapolitans, reveling in the luxury of expressing either censure or applause without a signal from a police officer, and with about as clear notions of a "meeting" as a Chinaman has of the British Parliament.

With all due respect for the legal gentlemen who have pledged their professional reputation in support of the legal rights of hissers, we have no hesitation in asserting that every man has the legal right to go to a public meeting and propose or second an amendment to any of the resolutions, if he thinks fit, and to speak in support of it, if necessary, under the ruling of the Chair, and to have it put and voted on. He may also express either his approbation or disapprobation of what the speaker has last said, at reasonable length and with reasonable emphasis, either by clapping or hissing, or any other of the modes ordinarily in use; but having expressed it so as to make his meaning clear, he must stop and let the orator resume. The right of the audience to express approval or disapproval is just as essential an incident of free speech as the right of the orator to talk. But the right to hiss and make an uproar, so that the whole proceedings in a lawful public assembly shall be brought to an end, is no more a right of any man or body of men than the right to enter and disperse it by force. When anybody attends a public meeting, he does not commit himself to an approval of the objects for which it is held, but his very presence does create an implied obligation on his part to abide by the rules established by the majority for its regulation.

To hold any other doctrine upon the rights and duties of the audience in large gatherings, for public discussion, is to hold one of the rankest absurdities which these disjointed times are producing. It is a doctrine which would, in a City like ours, place any meeting, no matter how praiseworthy its object, or how respectable its supporters, at the mercy of any half-dozen bullies or blackguards who might choose to invade it. There is hardly any meeting held of which somebody does not strongly disapprove. Catholics hold Protestant meetings in abhorrence; Tammany holds Fernando Wood's; the Republicans those of the Democracy,—in the same estimation. If it were the legal right of any three or four persons, who consider a meeting objectionable to attend it, and hiss and stamp, and yell so that no speeches can be made, we should soon have our Ward bullies granting licenses to meet and resolve, with as much solemnity, and as great a show of justice, let us add, as any Austrian "platz commandant," or French prefect. Moreover—and here the absurdity reaches its climax—if Mr. Ingersoll's law be correct, any small party of pugilists who proposed to pass their evening in disturbing a meeting, having for this a legal right, of which they feared the *vis major* of the audience might deprive them, could call upon the police to attend and protect them, while they hissed, howled and broke up the meeting. Any doctrine which leads logically, as the one under discussion really does, to such a conclusion as this, might perhaps form the basis of a rule for the conduct of public discussion, but it would be a discussion car[illegible] a very ill-regulated mad[illegible] the least necessary for us to re[illegible] opinions as to the nature and ten[illegible] of Wendell Phillips' and Dr. Cheever's mode of solving the Slavery problem, to guard against misunderstanding, when we say that the opinion of those who sought to disturb the Brownite meeting at the Cooper Institute, that these gentlemen were preaching treason, did not in the least affect their right to talk it as long as they pleased. That private individuals are justified in setting everything to rights of which they disapprove, shutting everybody's mouth whose utterances they don't like, is precisely what John Brown and Wendell Phillips preach. This is exactly "pavement law"—"average common sense" law—or in other words, no law. Whether the Abolitionists preach treason or not, is a matter for a judge and jury to decide, after hearing the evidence; not for Chas. H. Haswell and J. Larocque, in the middle of a band of rioters. The Abolitionists, we believe, do not take pains to conceal what they think, and if their utterances be unlawful, those who feel aggrieved should set the law in motion against them. If there be nothing in the law of the land to condemn, we should like to know what gives private individuals the right to punish them. There are in our own columns a great number of sentiments which excitable people, both at the North and South, consider "abominable" and "atrocious;" but we deny their right to come any morning and seize our whole impression and burn it in the street.

Moreover, let us beg political philosophers of the hissing school to remember, that they cannot vanquish the Abolitionists or silence the Anti-Slavery agitation by violence. In fact they are in no way so benefited as by "force of arms." If those who disapprove of them and their teachings, and believe that they are endangering the Union by the course they are pursuing, cannot overcome them in the war of words, cannot overwhelm them by appeals to the sound judgment and good feeling of the country at large, it is useless to assail them in any other way. The day on which any one of them is driven from the field by the logic of shrieks, hisses and cat-calls, is a great day for himself and his cause.

Population and Poverty.

Judge Clerke, in delivering a lecture at the University Law School on Tuesday evening, on "The Marriage Relation," touched upon a subject which bears very closely upon that most momentous of all themes under discussion at the present day, "The Future of the Working Classes." In the course of his very proper panegyric on Matrimony, his Honor administered one more rebuke to the much-abused Mr. Malthus, and added the sanction of his name and position to the doctrine that the multiplication of our species is one of man's chief duties, and that any theories which propose to restrain him in the discharge of it are not simply erroneous, but impious. Judge Clerke is, of course, an authority upon the legal points discussed in his able lecture, but we cannot help saying that when he undertook to reprehend Malthus, and preach up large families, he did not give either to the doctrines of Malthus, or to the advantages of prolific population, the examination which they merit. Malthus, as has been over and over shown, promulgated nothing but the simple historical fact, that under the favorable circumstances of civilization population increases in a greater ratio than the production of food. Improvements in agriculture, and the reclamation of waste lands, will, of course, add enormously for a long time to come to the quantity of food annually produced for human use; but there is a point at which this increase must cease.

The fertility of the earth does not increase in proportion to the labor and ingenuity expended on the soil By simply doubling the force of manure, and doubling the care in cultivation, one cannot go on doubling the crop. There comes at last a point beyond which nature cannot be forced—at which no effort of science will extract another bushel of wheat or pound of hay to the acre from the best land in the world; and we need hardly say that, wars, famines and pestilences apart, there may be expected to come a time, in the ordinary course of things, when there will not be an acre of soil on the earth's surface which will not be made to yield all that the best cultivation can make it yield.

All this is undeniable as hypothesis, and we doubt if any of the thousands of worthy people who have declaimed against Malthus, ever thought of denying it. But it happens, unfortunately, that the human species knows no such limit to its reproductive power. There is no reason in the known law of physiology, and no ground in past experience, for believing that it may not go on increasing in its present ratio as long as it can find subsistence.

There never will be any obstacle to the maintenance of the present average of three or four children to a family. In fact, the whole theory may be exprossed in the formula, that while food ever increases in an arithmetical ratio, population increases in a geometrical ratio. The inference is one which nobody who knows what an inference is, can avoid—namely, that there will at last, barring the occurrence of disturbing causes, such as destructive wars or pestilence, come a time when the annual supply of food yielded by the earth will not meet the wants of the human species crowded upon it, even when reduced to the poorest scale of diet. That this period is very remote, does not in the least militate against the correctness of the theory, and to scold Malthus for publishing it, simply because its tendency may be to make weak brethren think large families undesirable, is about as reasonable as to find fault with Toricelli, because the falling of the barometer may cause Mr. Spink to put off his yachting excursion.

Though it is true, however, that the period when the whole earth will be so densely peopled that the supplies of food will fall short, cannot be even approximately anticipated, nevertheless, there is no doubt that in certain localities there is already a tendency towards the accomplishment of this very result, on a small scale. In most of the great cities of modern times, and in all places where large masses of persons dependent on their daily bread for employment, are accumulated, the Malthusian theory of the relations of food to population is one stride nearer of accomplishment than elsewhere. It is useless to tell the overworked, underfed artisan in London, or Manchester, or Lyons, that there are fertile wastes of boundless extent in remote corners of the earth. For him these sources of abundance are as if they did not exist. Unless he can reach them, they do not in the least affect his condition, and we know that in the vast majority of cases he cannot reach them. The true remedy for destitution, for low faro and squalid lodgings, is to diminish the number of those between whom and starvation there never stands more than a day's labor; and this remedy is to a great extent in the hands of the working people themselves. To tell them, as Judge Clerke does, and as it has been the fashion of most public instructors to do for ages back, that once married, they are in no way responsible for the number of their children—that, in fact, the more they have the better for them, and for society, no matter what may be their means of clothing, feeding or educating them, or what may be the state of the labor market in the place in which they have to rear them—is in reality to promote misery and destitution and crime. If, as we all know, the rate of wages, and consequently the standard of living, among laborers, depends upon the number of laborers in the market, it needs no great perspicuity to see that whatever increases that number, or more heavily weights individual workmen, does an injury to the whole body; and we believe it is not now necessary to dwell upon the fact, that the great curse of modern society, its great danger and great scandal, is to be found in the vast numbers of untaught, ill-clad, ill-fed and uncared-for children who infest our great cities, and who are almost always the offspring of reckless and prolific marriages among the very poor.

This is a question which has hitherto concerned Europe rather than America, but we have now reached a stage in our progress in which many of the sores and cankers by which the society of the Old World is afflicted, are beginning to appear in our own, and it is high time for us also to eschew pleasant fallacies, and face the unsavory truth. The time has come for judges and clergymen, and all others who lead the people, to seek to disabuse the minds of the working classes of the old belief that they can shift upon Providence, or our "free Constitution," the responsibility of bringing into the world large numbers of human beings, to whom, notwithstanding the theoretical prosperity of every American voter, they find themselves practically unable to give either health or education, or any of the other primal advantages which make life a blessing to its possessor, and to the world in which he dwells.

A Good Movement.

The Richmond *Enquirer* suggests that the Virginia Legislature will order a compilation of all the "laws passed by Northern States inimical to the States of the South and their citizens." This is a sensible recommendation, and we trust it will receive attention. It will aid the people, not only of Virginia, but of the whole country, in forming an intelligent judgment as to the extent and nature of the provocation alleged to have been received by the South, and the consequent necessity of dissolving the Union. As the *Enquirer* suggests, the task of making a report upon this subject cannot be laborious,—for the laws of all the States are in the State Library, and but a short time will be required to examine and report them.

From the beginning of this recent agitation we have declared our conviction that it was the result of a total misapprehension of Northern sentiment. The offences of the Northern States have been grossly exaggerated by the political demagogues who have been the most clamorous upon the subject. We second the *Enquirer's* call for definite and precise information. Let the people of Virginia know precisely what laws have been passed by Northern States "inimical" to them, and they will, then, be able to judge of the extent of their wrongs. Nothing is more formidable than unknown perils. When calamity threatens in a vague and indefinite shape, it usually seems far more terrible than the reality warrants.

Our belief is that the result of such an inquiry will disappoint the ultraists who live by magnifying the dangers and arousing the fears of the Southern people. The Committee will find no such fearful array of hostile legislation as they have been told exists. Unless we are greatly mistaken, *Vermont* is the only State which has passed a Personal Liberty bill, or taken any legislative steps to defeat the operation of the Fugitive Slave law. In several others attempts to pass such acts have been made, but have been defeated. In Massachusetts such a bill was vetoed by the Governor. In New-York it was defeated in the Senate. In Pennsylvania it was also stopped in its progress through the Legislature; in New-Hampshire it was voted down, and a similar fate has befallen similar endeavors in other States. Yet to read the excited appeals of some of our ultra Southern journals, one would suppose that nearly every Northern State had enacted the most fearful penalties against every man who should seek to recover a fugitive under the Federal law of 1850. Resolutions may and probably have been passed by several State Legislatures, expressing opinions hostile to Slavery and to the Fugitive Slave law:—but we need not remind our Southern cotemporaries that these resolves have no legal validity, and are usually intended to have no effect beyond influencing some local election. They are generally proposed for party purposes, and adopted, or rejected, purely from party motives.

We trust the *Enquirer* will insist upon the examination and the report which it recommends. It will elicit information of the utmost importance upon what is just now the great topic of interest in the Southern States. We are not only willing, but desirous, that the whole extent of Northern wrong should be exposed to the South and the whole country. If there is such a volume of Northern legislation hostile to Southern interests and Southern rights, let it be set forth. It will do both sections good to be enlightened as to the precise scope and extent of their mutual hostility. We hope the Virginia Legislature will order and enter upon this inquiry at the earliest moment.

The Armstrong Gun.—A complete battery of twelve Armstrong guns has been shipped for the British expedition against China. It is greatly to be regretted that the powers of this much talked-off weapon in actual warfare should be first tested against such indifferent enemies as the Chinese, but there will at all events now be an opportunity, which might never have offered in any other way, of comparing it with the French rifled guns, which produced such formidable results in the late campaign in Italy. The unfortunate Chinamen who are to furnish the targets for these experiments in artillery, are probably the only persons who will regret the trial. Its importance is beyond question, as whenever the great struggle comes, which so many people believe to be impending, its decision will certainly depend more on the artillery of the belligerents than anything else.

The Columbia-street Homicide.—The investigation into the cause of the death of James Murray, who was shot on Sunday night, the 11th inst. in Columbia-street, South Brooklyn, by Capt. Dela Bariere, was concluded last evening. The jury rendered a verdict that the act of shooting was justifiable, it having been done in a disreputable neighborhood, and in self-defence. The accused was therefore discharged.

FROM THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

The San Jacinto at Monravia—The Steamer unfit for Service—Stay at Porto Praya—Movements of the Squadron.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Porto Praya, Cape Verde Islands, Saturday Oct. 1, 1859.

Leaving New-York July 27th, we arrived at this port on the 18th of August, having had a pleasant run of about twenty-two days from port to port. No incident worthy of note occurred during our run over, if I may except that of a man falling overboard on the last day of our run. He was rescued without difficulty. We received orders at Porto Grande to proceed to Porto Praya, and thence to Loando, on the "Coast." Leaving the first-named place on the 14th of September, the short run of 160 miles to this port so far disabled the machinery, as to necessitate a call for a report from the officers and engineers as to the fitness of the vessel for service. The tenor of the various reports was unanimous, that, in the present disabled condition of her machinery, she was entirely unfitted for further active service as a steamer. This decision was rendered against the will of the several reporting officers, scarcely one of whom—now that we are on "the station"—wish for a return home. The urgent necessity of docking the ship was so plain and the matter so serious, that anything short of a recommendation so to do would have savored of gross inconsistency and selfish blindness. Acting upon the reports and opinions of his officers, as well as upon his own judgment, Capt. Armstrong felt it his duty to remain at Porto Praya, and await the arrival of the Commodore, whom we left at Porto Grande. The seriousness of the case fully justified him in so doing. An unusual delay of the flag-ship caused our captain to dispatch a small sailing-craft to Porto Grande with despatches to the Commodore advising him of our situation. On the arrival of the *Constellation*, however, the Commodore, instead of ordering us to proceed to some port where docking facilities were to be had, forthwith ordered us to Loando, and there await advices from the Navy Department relative to our case. The responsibility of this action must rest with the flag-officer alone.

Just previous to our leaving the United States, it was determined at the Navy Department, that Madeira should not be made a place of rendezvous by the vessels of the African Squadron, as it had heretofore been. The reason given, I believe, was, that the exceeding pleasantness of that gem of the seas so far overcome the naval constitution as to induce it to spend too large a portion of the time allotted for a cruise on the "coast," within its portals. The *San Jacinto* was to be the first fruits of that order. We were to proceed direct to Cape Verde Islands without the customary stoppage at Madeira; and as I have said, the 18th of August found us at this our port, island of St. Jago, without a single stoppage on our passage. Never did medicine act better that the Departmental order.

I had often heard from officers who had been on the "coast," "Porto Praya," labeled as the "jumping-off place;" its wretchedness was a shiphold word in the service, and I was not unprepared to see, at least, a very poor place as regards appearances. Such in fact it was, as first seen from the ship's deck, though not quite so bad as I had expected. Situated upon the summit of a flat-topped hill, whose sides are precipitous on three sides, at an elevation of about two hundred feet above the sea level, its position is at least commanding. Not aided by anything in its vicinity in the shape of fine scenery, the poor Dago town has to stand on its own merits. In other hands than those of the wretched mongrel race who are its people, Porto Praya would make a fine appearance.

At Sea, Oct. 5, 1859.

We have now been two weeks out from Porto Praya, on our way to Monrovia, Liberia, and are still some 350 miles from the latter port. This run to Monrovia under steam, should have taken four days from port to port. We having been under sail, and expecting except in case of the greatest emergency to continue to be, we will be some three weeks from port ere we reach Monrovia, unless some streak of good luck should overtake us, which blessing God grant us.

Oct 6th.—We met and spoke the British sloop-of-war *Conflict*, *en route* for England. This vessel was suffering under the same malady which now makes us groan in spirit—a deranged propeller—and was on her way home for the purpose of being docked, being of course unfitted for service in African waters. The United States steamers *Sumpter* and *Mystic* arrived safe at Port Grande, Cape Verdes, during the latter part of last month, and proceeded to Loando, *viâ* Monrovia.

Monrovia, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1859.

We arrived here on the 25th, and found the United States steamer *Constellation* here. We leave in a few days for the Congo River. The *Constellation* left last night for the same destination.

W. C. V.

FROM CANADA.

Mr. Hatch's Investigation of the Working of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Hamilton, C. W., Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

When I telegraphed you, yesterday, that Mr. Hatch had commenced the investigation of the working of the Reciprocity treaty, a service for which he was told off by the Washington authorities, I was under the impression that he would devote at least a week to the business, and procure the evidence of some of our leading commercial men. I still think this expectation was quite a natural one. You may therefore imagine how surprised I was to learn, this morning, that Mr. Hatch had exhibited a dissolving view of himself; in other words, that he had come one day, had a little conversation with some political characters, gone to dine with Mr. Isaac Buchanan, the member for this city, in the evening, and left the next morning for Buffalo!

If this is the way your Government's "Commissioners" act, it is time the Press should begin to attend to the matter. I know of another instance in which a man, appointed by Mr. President Buchanan to investigate our Post-office money system, discharged his duty in a similarly hasty way.

And let me add a word as to the character of the gentlemen with whom Mr. Hatch was closeted for an hour yesterday. The Consular Agent for the United States, here, who is an extensive produce dealer, was not asked to attend. Nor was any member of the Board of Trade invited. Nor were any of our Government officials present. There were just half a dozen members of our Legislature, all opponents of our Government, and men whose trade is politics, Perhaps from this latter remark Mr. Howland, of Toronto, ought to be excepted. The rest were Hon. George Brown, who is a newspaper proprietor, and a very intelligent man, but who knows nothing practically about trade; Mr. Christie, a farmer and Member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Macdougal, M. P. P., a briefless lawyer; Hon. James Morris, once Postmaster-General of Canada, a very worthy, religious, plain man, with a comprehension of little above the multiplication table; and a Mr. Harcourt, of York, on the Grand River, who is the agent of a Buffalo wheat-buying firm.

I am told Mr. Hatch intends to pay a similarly hasty visit to Montreal, and perhaps Quebec. So you may understand the value of his report when it appears. His Secretary is Mr. Hadfield, son of the member for Sheffield, England, who is said to be in the interest of English manufacturers. But it is for people on your side of the line to investigate these fishy-looking proceedings.

PERSONAL.

Ex-President Pierce intends to pass the Winter at the Bahama Islands. The place has been recommended by the highest medical authority in Boston as promising, by its climate and other surroundings, beneficial results to the health of Mrs. Pierce, which it is found cannot bear the severity of our Winter in New-England. Gen Pierce proposes to spend a few days at Hartford, on a visit to his friend ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, and to reach New-York in time to make such preparations as may be possible for comfort on a sea voyage. He left Boston on Thursday.

Matilda Heron played *Camille* at Troy, on Thursday evening, and was called before the curtain to make a speech. She said it was in Troy, several years ago, when her style was more crude and undeveloped than now, that she first performed *Camille*, and it was to the generous and kindly appreciation with which she was then received that she attributed whatever of success she had attained in the character. She did not know that she should ever perform in Troy after the close of this engagement. She is going to Europe, and may not return to the stage of America.

The Madrid journals of the 3d ult. say that the confinement of the Queen is shortly to be expected, and the *Gazette* contains a Royal decree by which Her Majesty authorizes the King, immediately after the baptism of the child to whom she may give birth, to confer on it, if a boy, the grand crosses of the orders of Charles III, Isabella the Catholic, and Saint John of Jerusalem; and if a girl, the decoration of the order of Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa.

M. Granier de Cassagnac, political director of the *Pays*, read on Saturday to the performers of the Théatre Français a comedy in five acts, of his composition entitled *Le Mariage*; but it was only received "subject to correction," which is a disguised refusal. The piece is said to contain some effective scenes, but to be so devoid of dramatic construction as to require remodeling by a practiced dramatist.

Rev. Dr. John Hall, of Trenton, N. J., is engaged in preparing a memorial of the late Dr. James W. Alexander, consisting chiefly of the numerous, varied and valuable letters of the deceased. Dr. Hall was Dr. Alexander's most intimate and life-long friend, and the work has therefore fallen into good hands. It is probable that other volumes of Dr. Alexander's writings may be subsequently issued.

The grave of the late Judge Conrad is to be chisoled out of the solid rock, on a bluff overlooking the Schuylkill, in the Laurel Hill Cemetery. The monument is to be 17 feet in height and will be made of sandstone and marble after a design by a young man who was educated at Girard College.

G. P. Bergen, Esq., for several years connected with the Long Island Railroad, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad. He goes to Texas in a short time to enter upon the discharge of the duties of the post.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany intends to pass the Winter on his estates in Bohemia.

DAYS IN CONGRESS.

Sketches from the Reporters' Gallery.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859.

This morning, on the opening of the House, CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, rose to a personal explanation. He wished to correct a misstatement of his late speech, made in the New-York *Herald*. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is still a very young man to have attained such prominence. He is of middle height, well and strongly built, with a rich brunette complexion, strong Roman features, dark, glossy hair, dark and vehement eyes, a square furrowed forehead, and a large mouth, rather more useful to the speech-maker than ornamental to the man. In every feature and tracing of his face, habits of hard intellectual industry and thought are evidenced. Ambition speaks in the premature disfigurement of deeply corrugated lines, and he might be set down at a glance as one who would shrink from few responsibilities likely to advance his hopes. First brought into public notice by his speech in the Committee-room of the Cincinnati Convention, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has since shown himself a powerful and unrelenting party soldier in his contest with LEWIS D. CAMPBELL for the seat which he (Mr. V.) occupied in the last Congress. As a speaker, his chief fault is a certain egotism of manner, and a long monotony of [illegible] and vigorous language. He is too fond of mistaking himself for the whole Western Democracy, and is apt to talk of what *he* will do, as if he held a special power-of-attorney to represent and bind every man, woman and child in his own and adjacent States. As a party-manager, however, CLEMENT L. stands high—quick, ruthless, sagacious and never inclined to hesitate where any prospect of advantage is held out. He holds a position of prominence and trust in the House on his own side, and shares with JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, the responsibility of commanding the Northern Democratic forces.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's explanation concluded, CHAS. H. LARRABEE, of Wisconsin, rose to make his maiden speech, and certainly evinced more than average abilities. He is a stout, thick-set man, with very white cheeks and large white forehead, both rendered more conspicuous by a crop of rather long dark hair, thin in front, but thick behind, and a black chin-beard and moustache, leaving the white shaved cheeks on each side more conspicuous. Mr. LARRABEE is a lawyer, and the only Democratic representative from Wisconsin—his associates, POTTER and WASHBURNE the elder, being stanch confessors of the Republican creed. LARRABEE speaks well, with the fluency and readiness of long practice in the courts, and with moderate gesticulation, just sufficient to emphasize his periods. His voice, though with a whisper of hoarseness through it, is rich and musical, never strained beyond its limits, and yet lacking modulation to coincide with the sentiments expressed. Occasionally he coins new words, as, for instance, when he said that "in every audience addressed by Republican agitators, there might be some John Brown to *practicalize* the doctrines advanced." It is a clear and short word, and might be adopted with profit. The best point LARRABEE made was his calling attention to the fact that, "while the Republicans feel aggrieved if held responsible for Anti-Slavery teachings, none of their orators or presses had ever had the courage to denounce the Anti-Slavery faith." On the whole, his speech was a decided success, though too moderate for the extreme Southern ear; and his receptions of the floor will be looked forward to with interest. Before concluding, he took ground that there was a plurality of races, and that the African was out of his place on the earth, differing from white men, red men and yellow men. He contended that the dominant motive-power of the negro was affection—that of the white man intellect; and that, therefore, the latter was designed by nature to lead and protect the former. He also promulgated the idea that the radical principle of the red man is *will*—determination not to submit to wrong, and to have revenge for every injury. It was regretted by the House that these last propositions were not omitted—their obtrusion rendering a little laughable what was otherwise a successful and logical effort. If advanced at all, this ethnological treatise would have suited better for a regularly-advertised lecture at the Smithsonian Institute. All things considered, however, it was a moderate, manly and courteous speech—the speaker declaring that he had been an Anti-Lecompton Democrat while that question existed, but that now when it was over, "he considered it bad policy for the Democrats to allow its ghost to be raised by their enemies." Mr. LARRABEE evidently cannot be aware that THOS. DAWES ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (the Adams district,) has a bill in preparation which will be introduced during the Session, (if there ever is a Session,) prohibiting the existence of Slavery in all Territories of the United States by Congressional action! Mr. LARRABEE wound up by denouncing the claimed right of "peaceful secession," advanced by CRAWFORD and BONHAM, on behalf of Georgia and South Carolina,—saying that he had once lived in Mississippi; had learned law from the eloquent lips of TOM CORWIN, in Ohio; had sojourned in many States, and had finally brought up in Wisconsin as the best of them all. "If," said he, turning to the Southern benches,—"if you want to see the dark and bloody dawn of Kentucky extended over the whole country,—North and South, East and West,—then dare the attempt to disrupt this American Union."

WM. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, then rose, and moved that a ballot be taken. He is a tall, corpulent and good-humored looking man, with light brown hair, curled at the edges, and reflecting great credit on his taste; very light eye-brows, florid and fair complexion, light whiskers, (only worn under his fine, full chin,) bluish-gray eyes—suggesting good digestion and some force—together with a mouth in which the lower jaw appears unduly prominent. Mr. BARKSDALE has a clear, rather shrill voice, and from his physical construction could hardly be an ill-tempered or ferocious fire-eater, without doing violence to his whole nature. He follows in the wake, however, of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the Senator from his own State, and has, therefore, been led in the past into certain extravagances and extremes of declamation which his sterling and intrinsic good feelings must have led him to repent. Try as he may to be a bitter partisan, it must always be cutting against the grain.

The roll was then called, but this operation loses much of its excitement every day, as the prospect of an election decreases. It is only when the Clerk calls GARNETT B. ADRAIN, GEORGE BRIGGS, HORACE F. CLARK, JOHN G. DAVIS, JOHN H. REYNOLDS and PETER R. RIGGS, that reporters and members lean forward in their seats to catch the answers. It is pretty well understood, at last, that none of these gentlemen will indorse the Sherman platform, and that they are equally opposed to the election of a Democratic Speaker, pure and simple. GEORGE BRIGGS votes for [illegible], the South American candidate; while REYNOLDS, of Albany, finds the seat in Congress which he never wanted, and never really desired, growing too hot to hold him. All the sympathies of REYNOLDS are with the Administration men, but having been elected partly by Republican votes, and against ERASTUS CORNING, the regular Democratic nominee, JOHN H. is in a dilemma, like the donkey between two stacks of hay, and so casts away his vote for HORACE F. CLARK, who makes a point every succeeding ballot of returning the compliment.

The ballot is now just ended, and the House holds its breath a moment to hear the result—there having been an alarming rumor on the Democratic side, that enough members were absent to elect SHERMAN. The Clerk's return shows that there are 228 members present, making 115 necessary to a choice, and that JOHN SHERMAN has but 111 votes—four short of the required majority.

A second ballot is then instantly demanded by the inevitable SHERRARD CLEMENS, of Virginia, whereupon JOHN E. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, starts up before the second name is called, and puts Mr. GEORGE BRIGGS of New-York, in nomination as the American candidate. Many of the South Americans coincide in this action, and the name of GEORGE BRIGGS is uttered here and there, over the floor of the house, like scattering hail-stones at long intervals in the midst of a soft, May rain. Nevertheless some of the American Old-Line Whigs cannot swallow the new recruit from New-York, and obstinately persist in returning either JOHN A. GILMER or ALEXANDER R. BOTELER. Again there is a pause while the Clerk makes up the returns, but now there is no hope of any substantial change, and consequently conversation proceeds at a rate rendering the duties of the tellers difficult. The Clerk states this, and requests order, which is partially restored—the rain on the blazoned windows which roof the Hall, keeping up over our heads a ceaseless hiss and pattering. The returns are at length made up, and show that SHERMAN has 111 votes, there being two hundred and twenty-eight members present, and therefore 115 being necessary to a choice. So endeth a weary, but by no means one of the weariest days in Congress—the common sense of LARRABEE standing out as a green and pleasant spot amidst the ravings and fierce Sahara heats of the Secession orators.

CORRECTION.—Mr. THADDEUS HYATT desires us to state that he presided at the John Brown meeting, on Thursday night, merely because Dr. FAIRBANKS, who was nominated for that post, declined to take it.

Americans in Paris.

RETURN OF MR. PRESTON TO MADRID—MR. CALHOUN ASSUMES THE DIGNITY OF CHARGE DES AFFAIRES—MOVEMENTS OF MR. SEWARD.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

Hon. Mr. PRESTON, American Minister at Madrid, who had arrived at Paris on his way to the United States, has been suddenly called back to Madrid by the indisposition of his children.

In a late letter I stated that by the death of the American Minister at Paris, the Secretary of Legation, Mr. CALHOUN, at once assumed the title of *Chargé des Affaires de la Legation ad interim*, until the appointment of a new Minister, or until the President shall have increased his rank to that of *Chargé d'Affaires*. This was the custom under the old law, and the new Diplomatic and Consular bill, passed three years ago, makes no mention of any change. But I learn that, since the passage of the new bill, in order no doubt to facilitate business, the Secretaries of Legation are authorized in their commissions to at once assume the title and duties of *Chargé d'Affaires*, (in case of death or resignation of the Minister,) and to draw full pay as such, which is in every case one-half that of the Minister. Col. CALHOUN is therefore legally *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States at the Court of France fully empowered to transact the diplomatic, as well as all other business of the Legation, and will so remain until he is replaced by a Minister.

Mr. SEWARD has continued his Northern excursion into Holland, and has not yet returned to Paris. He leaves here on the 11th inst. for the United States.

A young American lady has just committed suicide in this city, from disappointed love. The means used were the fumes of charcoal.

The Court returns to town on the 6th. Among the last series of visitors was the Baron JAMES ROTHSCHILD, who had just returned from Liverpool, where he had gone to bid adieu to a son who was on his way to New-York.

MALAKOFF.

Academy of Music.

The sale of tickets for the two Adelina Patti performances, on Wednesday and Thursday next, commenced yesterday, and the present indications are that the house on each occasion will be crowded to its greatest capacity. There is real cause for satisfaction in the success of this remarkable lady. It has been won simply by the force of genius, and without the slightest resort to those arts which have heretofore stamped the *débûts* at the Academy as the vulgarest events of the season.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published This Morning, contains:

WENDELL PHILLIPS' Speech, delivered at the John Brown sympathy meeting at Cooper Institute—in full.

THE CHARLESTOWN EXECUTIONS—Full account of the Execution of COOK, COPPIC, GREEN and COPELAND—Arrival of the Remains of Cook at Williamsburgh.

A PHYSICIAN'S STORY—Concluded.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—Interesting Items.

AGRICULTURAL—Items for the Farmer and the Housewife.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES—Notices of new Discoveries and Inventions.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

CONGRESS—Proceedings of both Houses of Congress.

Personal paragraphs, Obituary notices, Miscellaneous News items.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, four cents.

[Advertisement.]

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Superior to all others are known to be Brandreth's Pills, which simply and without any, the least danger, remove those matters from the bowels and circulation which occasion or sustain disease. Colds, coughs and influenza are cured at once by a few doses.

READ WHAT A SINGLE DOSE DID.

Mr. James Stillman, editor and proprietor of the Westchester County *Journal*, says, Dec. 13, 1859: About two years ago I ruptured myself, and have worn a truss ever since. In the beginning of last month I was taken with a slight pain in the upper orifice of the rupture. The pain gradually increased, till on the third day I could not stand at all, nor could I find any position in bed to give me the least ease. The symptoms were altogether those of strangulated hernia. I thought your pills might afford me some little relief, and took three of the Vegetable Universals. They operated in about four hours, immediately after which all pain ceased, and I have been able ever since to attend to my business without the slightest interruption.

Sold at principal office, No. 294 Canal-street, N. Y., and by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,

NEW STYLES, FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

POSTPONEMENT.

UNION MEETING.

In consequence of the Great Union Meeting on Monday evening, THE SALE OF MR. ROSSITER'S PAINTINGS by THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer, has been postponed from that evening until the following

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7 o'clock.

We beg to call attention to the Exhibition, which is open day and evening until the sale.

[Advertisement.]

WHY THEY VISIT IT.—The attractions at KNOX's are, for the ladies, his matchless assortment of Fancy Furs; for the gentlemen, his superb and artistically manufactured hats. The inducements to deal with him are his uniformly low prices. Thus, if a lady asks where she should select her furs, we unhesitatingly reply at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway; and as everybody is aware that we think that his hats are "the loveliest and best," the gentlemen need not be told to patronize the same well-known establishment. KNOX's Winter style of Hats is now ready.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the dépôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. FOOTE'S skill in the treatment of chronic diseases of a difficult nature awakens the surprise of all who have taken pains to investigate his system and its success. His book, *Medical Common Sense*, is getting into the hands of everybody, and everybody likes it. Office No. 546 Broadway. Consultation free.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills enable the lungs to resist the deleterious effects of the weather, and fortify the constitution against the inclemencies of the season. They relieve harsh, settled coughs, colds in the head, &c., and suppress all undue secretions.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also, Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

"A swift-fingered sister of love and charity."

An appropriate Christmas present for a wife, mother, daughter, sister, pastor or friend.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Winter

DRESS HAT

is now ready.

LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Wedding Cards, Notes, Envelopes, &c.—These celebrated cards, engraved in the highest style of art, can only be had at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Also, French and English note paper in great variety.

Embroidered L. C. Handkerchiefs. EmBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCARFS, per steamer *Persia*.

F. C. KEMPTON, No. 106 William-st., cor. John.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.

ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Instantaneous and durable. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Elegant Dressing Robes

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A large variety now making in all styles goods, at

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,

St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. McCUNE invites his friends.

New-York

KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company,

No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,

No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,

No. 495 Broadway, New-York,

No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No 308 BROADWAY.

Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.

Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Bronchial Affections.

A clergyman, writing from Morristown, Ohio, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says, "Last Spring I feared my lungs were becoming dangerously involved, and until I used your Troches could not preach a sermon of ordinary length without hoarseness; but now (with the assistance of the 'Troches') I have in the past five weeks preached some forty sermons." Sold by all Druggists.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WATER-PROOF BOOTS,

LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,

BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,

And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for

LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT

BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

On Exhibition at

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,

No. 555 Broadway,

The largest variety of Fancy Articles of every imaginable form for Christmas Trees in the City: also, Bon-Bon Boxes of elegant designs, handsome ornamental Cakes, Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, French Preserved Fruits, &c., for New-Year Tables, at extremely low prices.

Genin's Festival Hat for Young Men.

GENIN'S Festival Caps for Young Men,

GENIN'S Fur Caps, Gloves and Collars,

Ladies' Furs for Holiday Gifts,

Children's Furs for the Holiday Gifts.

All select, choice and elegant,

GENIN'S BAZAAR,

Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,

P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

For the Holidays.

PARISIAN TIES AND SCARFS,

At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

MARRIED.

SUIT—WILLMARTH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., S. TAYLOR SUIT, of Louisville, Ky., to AURELIA B. WILLMARTH, daughter of A. F. Willmarth, Esq., of this City.

COGER—MANGAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., JOHN J. COGER to Miss EMILY, daughter of Henry H. Mangam, Esq., all of this City.

CARHART—CASTERA.—In New-Orleans, La., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. C. Maonhaut, THOMAS F. CARHART, of this City, to MARIE LOUISE, daughter of L. Castera, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

HALSTED.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 17, after a sudden illness, in the 38th year of his age, JOHN O. HALSTED, son of the late Oliver Halsted, of this City.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at the residence of his brother, David C. Halsted, No. 140 East 18th-st. His remains will be taken to Newark for interment.

TUTHILL.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 18, ANDREW J. TUTHILL, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother James M. Tuthill, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 535 Hudson-st., on Wednesday next, Dec. 21, at 12½ o'clock.

MORRIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 18, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK VAN CORTLANDT, son of the late James Morris, of Morrisania, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

STIRLING.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 18, Miss CATHERINE STIRLING, a native of Thornhill, Perthshire, Scotland.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 169 10th-av., without further invitation.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 18, CATHERINE JACKSON, relict of the late Robert Jackson, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, George R. Jackson, No. 161 10th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BARTLETT.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 18, ASAHEL H. BARTLETT, aged 51 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 86 Perry-st. The friends of the family, the members of Holland Lodge No. 8 F. A. M., Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, Cœur de Lion Encampment No. 23, and the Masonic Fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

PARKER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 19, EMILA J., wife of John Parker, and daughter of Wm. Y. Purviance, of this City, aged 37 years.

Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

BARNARD.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 19, ISABEL, only daughter of Owen H. and Eliza A. Barnard, aged 4 years 1 month and 19 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the family, No. 190 7th-av., corner 23d-st. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

HULL.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 17, ELIZA J. HULL.

Her remains have been conveyed to New-Haven for interment.

CULBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 19, JOSIAH CULBERT, aged 29 years, of the firm of Culbert Bros., New-York.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, P. V. Rensen, No. 129 South 8th-st. His friends and the friends of the families are invited to attend.

WATERBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 19, suddenly, HARVEY H. WATERBURY.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his father-in-law, Mr. Wm. Turner, and his brothers Rufus Mead, Albert G. and Wm. M. Waterbury, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MANNING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 18, at the residence of her son-in-law, Reuben Leggett, ANNA M., relict of the late Robert Manning.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Dr. Budington's Church, corner Clinton-st. and Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Dec. 20.

WHITE.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Dec. 18, JANE, relict of the late Edward White.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Nicholas Harris, Division-av., third door above 6th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

JOHNSON.—At Richmond, Staten Island, on Monday morning, Dec. 19, JOHN JOHNSON, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family and of his son John H., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock, at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond. Carriages will be at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 9 o'clock boat from New-York.

WILLIAMSON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 19, CYNTHIA SIMONSON, wife of Nicholas Williamson, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence in Jamaica.

POST.—At Audubon Park, Carmansville, on Sunday, Dec. 18, KATE KNAPP, youngest daughter of Daniel B. and Julia G. Post, aged 4 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHELDEN.—At Philadelphia, on Sunday, Dec. 18, HENRY SHELDEN, of the firm of Henry Sheldon & Co.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 21 at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of James Freeland, No. 98 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,

OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,

of the

DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 655, Dec. 19, 1859.

49, 35, 78, 61, 39, 12, 64, 58, 55, 33, 18, 4, 72.

Class No. 656, Dec. 19, 1859.

9, 41, 40, 2, 46, 45, 69, 47, 37, 61, 4, 52, 50, 57.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 19, 1859.

GEO. C. GORDON,

JAS. SEAL,

JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MAKERS

Always on hand at

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM'S,

No. 19 Maiden-lane.

BAD SPRAIN—WALKING ON CRUTCHES,

Cured by the Magnetic Salve. D. M. GIFFORD, New-Bedford, Mass. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st.; WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; PRIOR, HOLCOMB & CO., No. 215 Fulton-st., and by druggists.

[illegible]NISHING GOODS,

[illegible] GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,

Corner of Broome-st.,

Having received large consignments of Goods from Europe, for sale on MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT, and having themselves an unusually heavy and choice stock of Goods on hand, have, in view of the approaching close of the business season, determined *to make a large reduction in their prices*.

FROM THIS TIME UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT, to insure a large demand, and thus enable them to materially reduce their stock before the close of the year.

In consequence of the reduced standard of AUSTRIAN CURRENCY, they are enabled to offer their BOHEMIAN AND GERMAN GOODS, PURCHASED AT THE LATE FAIR AT LEIPSIC, AT UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES.

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THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW YORK, of the United Presbyterian Church, will meet in Charles-st. Church (Mr. Blair's) on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The Congregation are requested to attend, as matters of importance will be brought forward.

HARPER'S

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. CXVI.] CONTENTS. [JANUARY.

HOLIDAYS IN COSTA RICA. II. SAN JOSE. BY THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Easter Procession—San José—The Bootmaker's—The Cock-Fight—Street View in San José—The Cathedral—Mater Dolorosa—Hanging Judas—Palace of the Government—Monsieur Belly at the Ball—The Artillery Barracks—The Labyrinth—Before the President's House—Lunatics.

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RURAL PICTURES. Drawn by PORTE CRAYON.

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A PIPE OF TOBACCO.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The First Pipe—The Hispaniolan Cigarro—Brazilian Smoking—Ancient Mexican Pipe—Raleigh's Tobacco-Box—Tobacco Drinkers—Early Tobacco Symposium—Sir Walter Raleigh—Lady Smoking—Tobacconist's Interior—Tobacconist's Label—A Snuff-Taker—Table Snuff-Box—An Early Chewer—Burns' Snuff-Box—Box from Shakespeare's Mulberry—Scotch Mull.

MRS. ANTHON'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

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THE ATOMS OF CHLADNI.

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LITERARY NOTICES.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.

OUR FOREIGN BUREAU.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

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NO. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
Also, 1,000 Fine Cambric Collars, at 2s. 6d. and 3s each, worth 4s. and 5s.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, Dec. 19,
A large assortment of Ladies' Fine Cambric Sets, at $1 50 and $2, WORTH $3 AND $4 EACH.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Are now offering,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES,
A large assortment of new and elegant
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Selected and Imported expressly
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
Also, every variety of
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
ELEGANT PARIS ROBES, IN GREAT VARIETY,
RICH BAYADERE STRIPED AND PLAID
DRESS SILKS.
VERY RICH EVENING SILKS AND ROBES.
ALSO,
A full assortment of desirable styles Low-Priced Plaids, Bayadere, Stripes, &c., &c., &c.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Are now offering, at prices
REDUCED
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
A large and elegant assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels
Bands, Curtain Fixtures of every kind,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
And a large and desirable Stock of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, DRUGGETS,
MATS, RODS, &c., &c., &c.

HOLIDAY DRESS GOODS!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
PRICES REDUCED!!!
Paris Poplins, Paris Printed Cashmeres, Wool Plaids, French Merinoes, M. de Laines, De Beges, Silk and Worsted Crossovers, Lustres, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A full assortment of Plain and Fancy Irish Poplins, of the celebrated manufacture of Pim Brothers, Dublin,
AND
A very large assortment of LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS of every description.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
JUST OPENED.
RICH MEDALLION SETS and COLLARS,
in the latest Paris styles.
Point A'Quille, Point Applique,
Honiton, Mattese, and Valenciennes Lace Sets.
Point Lace Collars.
This department will be found complete and at prices to suit all.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
AT VERY REDUCED RATES,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ALL WOOL BEAVER CLOAKS FOR $5.
SUPER-BLACK BEAVER " " 10.
Also, FULL ASSORTMENT AT HIGHER PRICES.
ALL WOOL MAGIC SHAWL, REDUCED to $5.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP DRESSES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
OF CALICO, DELAINES, MERINO, CROSSOVERS,
OTTOMAN, VELOUR, POPLIN, &c., &c.,
ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS! LACE CURTAINS!
CHEAPEST IN THE CITY!
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT,
ENTIRE NEW DESIGNS,
PURCHASED AT LATE AUCTION SALES,
AND SELLING AT A GREAT BARGAIN!
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

VELVET CLOAKS,
VELVET CLOAKS,
VELVET CLOAKS.
Handsome black beaver cloaks.
Misses and children's cloaks, good and cheap, at
J. J. BENSON'S,
No. 310 Canal-st, exactly opposite Mercer.

LADIES' FURS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
THE CHOICEST ARTICLES IN THE CITY.
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
RUSSIAN SABLE,
MINK, MARTEN
and
ROYAL ERMINE,
IN
MANTELETS,
CAPES,
VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND CUFFS.
Choice stock of
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FUR GLOVES,
GENTS' FUR COLLARS,
SLEIGH ROBES,
all of the most desirable styles,
AND AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
Under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
AN ELEGANT ENGLISH VELVET CARPET AT
$1 25 PER YARD!!
A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPET AT
75c., 87½c. and $1 per Yard.
A Rich
PIANO OR TABLE COVER.
A Beautiful Parlor
DOOR MAT.
A pair of
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
ALL AT
LOW PRICES.
HIRAM ANDERSON'S,
Bowery, third door from Hester-st.
N. B.—50,000 yards good INGRAIN CARPETS, 25c., 30c., 40c. and 50c. per Yard.
DRUGGETS 4 yards wide.
OIL-CLOTH, 1 to 8 yards wide, cheap.
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ANDERSON'S, BOWERY,
Sign of the large Golden Eagle.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

DAMAGED BLACK AND COLORED BROADcloths, pilot and beaver cloths, cassimeres, satinets, jeans, blankets, flannels, prints, &c., for sale low by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

RICH SILKS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 19,
1,000 PIECES RICH SILKS,
Reduced from $1 25
to 75 cents per yard.
Also,
1,000 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY,
Only $1 per yard,
Reduced from $1 75.
Also,
YARD-WIDE RICH SILKS,
$2 and $2 50 per yard,
Reduced from $4.
Observe the name and number.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

RICH DRESS GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
1,000 Dresses of English Print,
At 10 cents per yard.
Also,
500 PIECES PARIS PRINTED DE LAINES IN
NEW DESIGNS.
1,000 PIECES BAYADERE POPLINS,
At 25 cents per yard.
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At G. M. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.
1,000 dozen
Fine Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
At $2 25 per dozen,
Worth $4.
Also,
1,000 dozen
Superfine Hemmed Hankerchiefs,
At $3 per dozen,
Worth $6.
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 19,
The balance of their Fall importation of
LACE GOODS,
At low prices, consisting of
POINT D'ALENCON,
POINT A L'AGUILLE,
BRUSSELS POINT,
MECHLIN and HONITON,
In Capes, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, &c., &c.
This will be a good opportunity for persons wishing to make Christmas Presents.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open an additional lot of
MUSLIN DELAINES, CALICOES,
PARAMATTAS, WOOL PLAIDS,
STUFF GOODS, &c., &c.,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
On Monday, Dec. 19.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are cut up in DRESS PATTERNS, and sold at a separate counter.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail,
—at moderate prices—
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, TABLECLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS and TOWELING,
&c., &c. Also,
TARLETANS, ORGANDIES, and SWISS MUSLINS,
For Evening Dresses.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on Monday, the 19th, at greatly reduced prices, their entire stock of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES, and
DRAPERY MUSLINS.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

M. DELAINES, CHINTZ COLORS.
2,000 PIECES,
At 10 cts. and 12½ cts. per yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

AT NO. 429 BROADWAY.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE PETER ROBERTS,
Will sell for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
$100,000 worth of
Rich Laces and Paris Embroideries,
At such prices as must command an
immediate sale.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $3 and upwards.
Real Point Lace Sets, from $13 and upwards.
Valenciennes Lace Sets, from $4 and upwards.
Insertion Lace Sets, from $5 and upwards.
Medallion Lace Sets, from $6 and upwards.
Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs, $4, worth $7.
Insertion Lace Handkerchiefs, $5 and upwards.
2,000 Paris Embroidered handkerchiefs (entirely new style.)
Paris Embroidered Collars and Sets (half the usual prices.)
Thread Lace Collars. $1, warranted worth $2.
Together with a choice selection of Thread and French Lace Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, &c., &c.
We defy competition.

DRESS GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have an immense stock of
DRESS MATERIALS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
Including
SILKS, MERINOES, PLAIDS, DE LAINES,
POILE DE CHEVRES AND PRINTS.
ALSO,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
WOOL SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS.
No. 305 CANAL-ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

AT COST AND LESS THAN COST.
LINEN NAPKINS, TABLE CLOTHS.
For the ensuing two weeks we shall offer great inducements to our retail Trade, in
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, QUILTS,
SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS,
Slightly soiled and from auction,
To close the season's business.
Also, a large assortment of
LACE CURTAINS,
and embroidered and gallooned
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
Suitable for Presents.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
POINT, HONITON, VALENCIENNES and
MALTESE SETS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COIFFURES, BARBES, &c.
Black thread VEILS, COIFFURES,
BARBES, CROWNS and LACES.
New styles of MEDALLION INSERTION and VALENCIENNES SETS and COLLARS, with HANDKERCHIEFS to match; all very pretty for Holiday Gifts.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE.
No. 623 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
SEVERAL CASES OF EMBROIDERIES,
Bought especially for this season, at remarkably Low Prices.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED HDKFS.
ALSO,
KID GLOVES—WINTER GLOVES and HOSIERY.
NO. 305 CANAL-ST.,
Near Broadway.

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387 GREAT SALE AT 387
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S.
Having purchased a large stock of rich
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS,
From a French importing house,
AT A GREAT DISCOUNT FROM THE ORIGINAL COST.
The entire stock will be sold
AT ONE HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
A rare chance for
GREAT BARGAINS, LADIES,
At No. 387 BROADWAY. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN.

EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING OUT THE WHOLE OF OUR IMMENSE Embroidery stock, at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.
LADIES' FINE FRENCH SETS, at $3 50, cost $10 to import.
1,000 EMBROIDERED FRENCH COLLARS, at $1 50, half price.
1,500 MISSES' SETS, at 50c., 75c. and $1, worth $4.
7,000 FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS, from 75c. to $1 50, one-third the actual cost.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

FOR A SURE FITTING SHIRT (HAND-MADE)
Try GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
Also, a first-class stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Entrance by Genin's hat-store, No. 507 Broadway, and side-door St. Nicholas Hotel.

HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And KID GLOVES just received.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND BONNETS—SPECIAL SALE.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.
Closing the season's styles at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MATRIMONIAL.

ADVERTISEMENT MATRIMONIAL.—Without beauty to attract the world's crowd, or gold to allure the fortune-hunter, I am, I believe, a true-hearted, refined, educated woman—young, frank and mirthful, with the birthright *entrée* of cultured circles—but do not meet with one who fulfills my requirements of mental and moral excellence. Should this reach the eye of any still unwedded, who can prove himself to be truly a gentleman in character and standing, and a man of decided piety, whose aims in life are noble and high, he may, if he wishes, seek correspondence with Miss WARD, No. 945 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIAGE.—EVERY INTELLIGENT PERSON married or contemplating marriage, male or female inclosing a return stamp and their address, will receive by return post an important work, containing truths which all should know. Address H. S. H., Station A, Spring-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS [illegible]

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE woman and her daughter—the woman as a good cook and laundress in a private family; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; her daughter, a tidy girl of 16, as nurse, or as chambermaid and waiter; is a neat, plain sewer; will engage together or separate. Call, during two days, at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room, in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, DRESSmaking by the day or week; perfectly understands cutting and fitting, or would take a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 496, corner of Elizabeth and Houston sts. Satisfactory reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUAtion in a gentleman's family; is fully experienced and is competent to take entire charge of the kitchen; has the best City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or as laundress, by a very competent woman, who is very neat and cleanly in her habits; has an excellent disposition, and can give good City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and first-rate baker of bread, pies, &c.; will go a small way in the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; is willing to do the table linen, if required; is a good baker, pastry and preserve maker, and understands the cooking of all kinds of meat and game. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 19th-st., six doors from 6th-av., if not suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies and game; no objection to a first-class boarding house; has the very best City reference. Can be seen for two days, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 14 6th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress or as general housemaid. No objection to a respectable boarding house in the City and country. Best of City reference as to character and competency. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FANCY OR millinery store, by a young lady well acquainted with both businesses; she would like to board in the family of her employer. Address or call upon R. B. WATMOUGH, No. 27 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as wet nurse; can give the best reference as to honesty and sobriety; also the best City reference, with Doctor's lines if required; has a fresh breast of milk. Call at No. 30 East 39th-st., corner of 3d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 278 West 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would have no objection to do light chamberwork, or would see to one or two grown children. City reference can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; she can be seen for three days. Best of reference will be given. Call at 113 St. Mark's-place, front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and will assist in washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches, and has good reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, OR would travel South, by a respectable English young woman, fully competent; can refer to first-class families in the City. Apply in person, or address, stating name and number, to No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give good reference. Call, for two days, at 142 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk, a child to wet nurse in a gentleman's family; good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 6 Leroy-st., corner of Bleecker, for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wants a situation as laundress and chambermaid; is neat, competent, steady, and obliging. Call, or address LAUNDRESS, No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A COMPEtent dressmaker, would like work by the day, or at home; best reference given. Call or address M. T., No. 66½ Carmine-st., near Bedford.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands all parts of cooking; has the best of City and country reference. Apply at No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen, with good references, at No. 285 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED.—A STEADY, CAPABLE WOMAN, who is a good laundress and house-cleaner, is at all times ready to wash for families by the day or week. Send your orders to No. 127 West 16th-st., milk dépôt.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED.—A WELL-INFORMED AMERICAN, and graduate of a first-class Mercantile College, who is quick and accurate at figures, but whose time has been much occupied in law offices, wishes to make an engagement as assistant book-keeper with some extensive firm at a moderate salary. Address J. L. M., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man, who is fully competent in the care and management of horses; can produce the best City reference from his last employer; is well acquainted with the City; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address T. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, very stout and willing to work; understands the care of horses; can drive, and would be willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; no objections to City or country—the latter preferred; good City references. Address a note to M. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, HITHERTO ENgaged as teacher and book-keeper, desires a situation in either capacity, or in any good and respectable business; is a fair and rapid writer, quick at figures, able and willing. Has good references. Terms moderate. Apply, or address Room No. 107 French's Hotel, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter in a private family or a genteel boarding-house; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can give good City references. Notes addressed to J. C., No. 845 Broadway, near Union-square, will receive due attention for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business, a situation as waiter in a private family. Has good City references from his previous employers. Call or address C. C., care of Jno. Cochrane, No. 199 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young Scotchman, in a private family; has lived with some of the best families in the City. The best of reference given. Call on or address D. Mc., No. 66½ Carmine-st. near Bedford-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man who perfectly understands the care and management of farming, gardening, taking care of horses, driving, &c. The best of City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man who has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of references will be given from his present employer. Address a note, L. D., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS STOCK-KEEPER or assistant salesman in a dry goods importing or commission house. Has had experience. Good references. Address T. R., Box No. 189 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as gardener; understands the care and management of horses; good recommendations from his last employers. Address M. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS private waiter in a private family; can produce good reference from private service. Can be seen for two days at No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A young German, or any business of that kind. References given if required. Apply at No. 82 Baxter-st., corner White st., in the grocery-store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 years of age; must be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. None but excellent penmen need apply. Address, stating age and references, A., Box No. 145 *Times* office.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS throughout the country for a new and superior sewing machine. Splendid opportunities offered to parties with ingenuity adapted to the business. Address or apply at No. 83 Spring-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FOOTMAN.—THOSE WHO ARE acquainted with the City, and can produce satisfactory references for sobriety, honesty, &c., can apply at the southwest corner of 34th-st. and 5th-av., from 4 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A THREAD AND needle and fancy goods store; one familiar with zephyr worsteds and worsted knitting and crocheting; at FRANK'S, No. 875 Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOT, at HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A WAITER; ONE who thoroughly understands his business, and can give good City references. Apply at No. 260 Greene-st., one door from Waverly-place.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

WANTED — BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN, who can influence a large trade. Apply at No. 73 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO WET-NURSE A BABY at her own residence. Apply at No. 6 Leroy-st., corner of Bleecker, for two days.

WANTED—A PORTER, FOR A DRY GOODS store. Apply at THOMAS HAIRE'S office, corner West 22d-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small, private family. Apply, during the day, at No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike-st.

NURSE WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman to take care of children. None but Protestants, and with New-York City references, need apply at No. 48 West 25th-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—WANTED IN A WHOLEsale boot and shoe house a first-class salesman who has a large near-by trade. To one who can come well recommended a liberal salary will be paid. Address P. O., Box No. 1,421, for one week.

SALESMEN WANTED—HAVING A FIRST class, prompt-paying trade. Apply to
WARNER & LOOP,
No. 42 Park-place.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY.
Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 626 Broadway (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE-ROUND SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—The greatest bargain; made by the best City makers; finished in the most elaborate style, with elegant leaf carving all round; has round corners; back finished same as the front; exquisite, rich tone, short time in use, and without a blemish, and warranted; cost $400, price $225. N. B.—An object made for cash. Call and judge this superb piano, at the dwelling No. 676 6th-av., near 39th st., next door to the Murray Hill Hotel. Apply for four days, day or evening.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine-toned 7-octaves, in elegant rosewood cases, at $185, $200, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good SECOND-HAND PIANOS at $40, $80, $100, $135. One "Chickering" at $125. T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

FOR SALE—FOR $100 CASH—AN EXCELLENT Piano, in perfect order, inside and out; made by Nunns & Clark. Sold for want of use; cost $300. Apply at No. 173 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED FOR A SOUTHERN SEMINARY—A gentleman who speaks French and can teach several instruments preferred. Salary about $1,500. Address SOUTHERN SEMINARY, care of C. Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG LADIES, GOOD chorus singers, to go to Cuba. Apply to Signor ASSONI, Hotel Bühler, No. 755 Broadway, corner Clinton-place, No. 2, from 9 to 10 A. M. and 6 to 7 P. M.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
2 rosewood Tête-a-têtes } Made by J. & J. W. Meeks.
4 rosewood Chairs to match }
2 French pier glasses, with marble slabs and brackets, made by J. Lane.
2 double walnut Cottage Bedsteads } Made by
2 three-quarters walnut Cottage Bedsteads } Gardiner.
1 serpentine mahogany Sofa.
4 sweep-back mahogany Chairs.
1 mahogany Arm-chair.
1 black marble-top Centre-Table.
For sale at No. 18 East 50th-st., by
SETH W. PECKHAM.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT,
Patent Elevating Invalid Lounges and Spring Beds, children's bedsteads, cribs and chairs, mattresses, &c., at WALKER'S No. 634 Broadway, second basement below Bleecker-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
By Royal Permission
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Manufactured
FURS AT RETAIL,
AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,
in consequence of losing their charter by the 1st proximo
MARK J. KING, Manager.
No. 54 BROADWAY.

FASHIONABLE FANCY FURS.
EURICH & RUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of
SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c.,
which they will sell at the lowest prices. 47 Maiden-lane

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, in no case exceeding wholesale prices, at retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

SEVERAL SUPERB DARK SABLE CLOAKS and capes, warranted pure skins, at half price, at GAGE'S Fur House, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.
"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer. Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 685 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 685 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHAUNCEY I. HAWLEY has this day been associated with us, and we shall continue the iron business as heretofore at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the name and firm of HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO. JAS. C. HOLDEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.

On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

VALUABLE LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK AND OTHER LOCALITIES.—A large plot on 8th-av., below 75th-st.
40 lots on 9th-av., on a 100-feet street, below 80th-st.
20 lots on 48th and 49th sts., near 5th-av.
2 lots on 54th-st., near 6th-av.
2 lots on 55th-st., near 6th-av.
16 lots on 2d-av., 54th and 55th sts.
8 lots on 2d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.
4 lots on 2d-av., corner 55th-st.
4 lots on 6th-av., corner 56th-st.
2 lots on 8th-av., near 54th-st.
6 lots on 10th-av., with front also on Broadway.
3 lots on Avenue A, corner 76th-st.
4 lots on Avenue A, corner 23d-st.
5 lots on 57th-st.
1 lot on 110th-st., near the Park.
4 lots on 106th-st., near 3d-av.
15 lots, with house, on 11th-av. and 88th-st.
100 lots below 6th-st., with water right.
28 lots on a 100-feet street, and adjoining Broadway.
A plot of lots on 2d-av., south of 45th-st.
100 lots at Harlem.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE.—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY wishes to meet with a builder or landlord who would be willing to build for him a house, on a lot below 36th-st., one or two blocks from Broadway, not exceeding $11,000; the lot must be about 22x100 feet. The house to be built according to the advertiser's directions, which will be very reasonable. He will pay part cash, the balance on mortgage at 7 per cent. with privilege to off one or two thousand dollars per annum. The advertiser will give unexceptionable references, and the builder will have to do the same. State in what part of the City the lot lies, and address K. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage-house, cow stables, two tenant houses, a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 25 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, together with a good five-story building thereon, 26 feet by 50, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 20-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, morticing machine, work-benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; the location one of the best on Murray Hill. It has all the modern improvements, black walnut stairs all the way, hard-wood doors in parlor story, and mahogany blinds. The house is first-class in all its parts. Inquire on the premises, of
HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

ATTORNEY-STREET.—FOR SALE BY ORder of Executors, to close an estate, the two commodious two-story and attic brick houses, with sub-cellars, Nos. 9 and 11 Attorney-st.; lots 18 ft. 9 in. by 100 ft. The houses are in good order, and have gas and Croton water and are well adapted for the residence of genteel families. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE — A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone, front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-ST. FOR SALE.—The large plot of land known as the old Stone Church, in Duane-st., near Hudson, 100x127 feet; eligibly situated for large stores, being near the railroad dépôts; terms liberal. Apply to J. ODELL, or J. O. FOWLER, Committee, corner Washington and Barclay-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

$3,600.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two-story and half cottage, nearly new, and in the most healthy part of Brooklyn, within two blocks from Fulton-av. and Flatbush-av. cars; will be sold either furnished or unfurnished; nearly all can remain on mortgage. For further particulars address EARLY, Box No. 945 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., the elegant 3-story brownstone front house, front full size; has all the modern improvements and is perfect in all its parts. Also, two brown-stone front houses on 39th-st., adjoining, furnished in the very best style. Inquire of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIdences, and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap by S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between 52d and 53d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brownstone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. F. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA—Will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the stock is sufficiently large part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 3,017 New-York Post-office, will receive immediate attention.
MASON, BISHOP & CO.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS, Bonds, merchandise, or City property, three partially improved Farms, of 320 acres each, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 3½ miles from Peru Station, and 108 miles south of Chicago. Apply to ROB'T E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A NEW FOUR-story high-basement brown-stone house and lot, with all modern improvements, in Lexington-av., second house above 38th-st., on easy terms; also, one house on 38th-st., first house east of Lexington-av. Price $7,500. Inquire on the premises.

CHEAP LOTS.—SEVERAL CHOICE PLOTS OF lots lying on and in the immediate vicinity of BROADWAY, between 61st and 110th sts., at low market prices.
SAMUEL BEMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway.
DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO.,
Nos 9 Nassau and 13 Pine st.

LOTS FOR SALE WITH OR WITHOUT a loan, located on 6th-av. and Lexington-av., not above 49th-st. Also, lots on 39th, 59th, 58th, 45th, 43d, 42d and 41st sts. Also several fine plots on Madison and 4th avs. WARNER PLATT, No. 655 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LISPENARD-STREET—Between Church st. and West Broadway; also, on Greenwich-st., near Jay; also, property in all other parts of the City, for sale or exchange.
WARNER PLATT,
No. 655 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FOR SALE.—TO BAKERS AND CONFECtioners, one of the best locations in Brooklyn; I have kept it for the last four years, and am going to remove in the country; will sell at a great bargain. Apply at No. 194 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT IN Bloomfield, N. J., 40 minutes from New-York; location near Railroad dépôt and schools; very desirable for a small family. Address L. S., Box No. 3,787 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST FARMS —A very nice house and half an acre of land, in a healthy location, near Dépôt at Tremont. Also, a small place in the village of Westchester.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—VALUABLE property in the City of Buffalo will be sold low or exchanged for a country seat near New-York, or good merchandise. Address BUFFALO, Box 111 *Times* Office.

HOUSE TO EXCHANGE.—A NEW GENTEEL house, in a desirable location up-town, will be exchanged for a small house in Brooklyn and some cash, or a plot of vacant lots. Immediate application is necessary. DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS AND MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED IN the City, by a family residing in the country. There will be required a parlor, four bed-rooms and the use of Kitchen. For satisfactory accommodations in a good neighborhood, $100 per month will be paid. Private family preferred. Address Box No. 3,871 Post-office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1832
The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-street Distillery, established in 1832. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor. No. 175 West 15th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

TO LET.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 100 VES[illegible] st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dw[illegible] ing-house, with green-house, gardener's house [illegible] stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of [illegible] The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing [illegible] and plants. The dwelling house is commodious, [illegible] fortable and suitable for a private residence, [illegible] that use only it is offered. Immediate possess[illegible] be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 [illegible] way, Room No. 5.

HALL TO LET, 51 BY 133 FEET, [illegible] Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, now occupied by [illegible] Mendelssohn Union for the rehearsals, will be let [illegible] ings for similar purposes to literary societies, &c. [illegible] at a moderate rate. Inquire on the premises of J. [illegible] PELTON.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 390 BRO[illegible] st., corner Mulberry; also, the dwelling No. [illegible] Broome-st.; also, No. 21 West Baltic-st., near C[illegible] Brooklyn; 13 rooms, gas, range and heater; rent [illegible] till May. Inquire of, or address, M. P. STEPHEN[illegible] No. 383 Broome-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN EN[illegible] lish basement, with all the modern improvem[illegible] Possession given immediately from now until the 1[illegible] April. House, No. 212 30th-st. Apply on the prem[illegible] after 11 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDI[illegible] No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitabl[illegible] Banking, Insurance, Railroad Companies, brokers, [illegible] yers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. [illegible] JAQUES, room No. 7.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UP[illegible] lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich [illegible] suitable for business purposes, having finished [illegible] hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted [illegible] both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM[illegible] 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 30 ft. squar[illegible] bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, [illegible] and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, [illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE [illegible] pire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises [illegible] power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 h[illegible] power. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGH[illegible] in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. P[illegible] sion can be had at once.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 36 BEACH-ST., with [illegible] the modern improvements. Inquire of GEORGE [illegible] BYRNE, No. 206 West-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, J[illegible] vacated, at 37 East 16th-st. References excha[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-[illegible]
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVA[illegible] CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class [illegible] peculiar advantages to young ladies who have [illegible] school, and wish to pursue with masters a cou[illegible] HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MU[illegible] For the latter accomplishment, the most distingu[illegible] talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing [illegible] distance.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMAL[illegible] STITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will com[illegible] November 21.
For admission or Circulars containing full parti[illegible] address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Princi[illegible]

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH B[illegible] HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempste[illegible] stitute. Refers to President New-York Free Aca[illegible] Address No. 425 Pacific-st., corner of Nevins, Bro[illegible]

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
The School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward [illegible] pleasure in announcing the completion of the [illegible] School Building for the use of
WARD SCHOOL NO. XIX,
Situated on 14th st., near 1st-av., and that the [illegible] will be formally opened and dedicated to school [illegible] poses on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, ins[illegible] 12 o'clock, M.

The building is one of the finest in the City, affo[illegible] superior accommodations for a large number of pu[illegible]

The teachers are well known for their efficiency [illegible] capacity, and are in every respect qualified for the[illegible] sponsible positions.

Pupils desirous of admission to either d[illegible] ment may be registered prior to the opening [illegible] school in 14th-st., by making application any [illegible] previous to the transfer on the 21st inst., at the [illegible] corner of 9th-st, and 1st-av., or at the school in [illegible] st., after the opening, to
WM SMEATON, Principal of Male Department.
Miss CAROLINE HAZELTINE, Prin. Female De[illegible]
Miss SARAH E. BUCKBEE, Prin. Primary Depart[illegible]

COMMISSIONERS.

JAMES CUSHING, Jr.,	SAMUEL CANTRELL.

INSPECTORS.

WM. HIBBARD,	JOHN C. CHAMBERLA[illegible]

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. VANDERHOOF,	GEORGE A. JEREM[illegible]
JOHN LLOYD,	SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ELISHA R. BELCHER,	JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,	THOS. B. BARNABY.

NEW-YORK, December 10, 1859.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE I[illegible] STITUTE.
On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of [illegible] dougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Princi[illegible] Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and [illegible] pared for business or college. School quarters b[illegible] Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE—ARMON[illegible] Westchester County, New-York, Rev. J. D. V[illegible] MILYE, Rector.
TERMS—$100 per session of 22 weeks, payable in [illegible] vance. Music, with the use of the Piano, an ex[illegible] charge of $10 per quarter. Sessions commence on the first Mondays of May and November. Applications [illegible] admission, or for circulars, to be made to the Rector.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK.
JOHN H. SWIFT, Esq., No. 65 Broadway.
S. W. LEWIS, Esq., No. 24 South-st.
J. C. CONNER, Esq., No. 62 St Mark's-place.
RICHARD KIPLING, Esq., No. 24 Maiden-lane.
JOHN RUDDEROW, Esq., No. 77 William-st.
JOHN P. MOORE, Esq., No. 204 Broadway.
WATSON A. BROWN, Esq., No. 204 Broadway.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY—A practical medium for supplying [illegible] with competent teachers, and teachers with pos[illegible] References: Faculties Amherst and Rutgers Co[illegible] Rev. D. C. Van Norman, et al. Circulars, with [illegible] monials, plan, &c., sent on application. Wanted—a [illegible] (German or French,) to teach piano and singing, [illegible] to Pennsylvania; salary, $500, and board.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, N. Y.—[illegible] for board, furnished room, washing, fuel and [illegible] mon English, from Jan. 2 to close of Winter term. [illegible] perb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. A[illegible] Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y., for a [illegible] logue, or consult A TEACHER, at No. 197 9th-av.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH AND GERMAN.—E. TELLERING, No. 819 Broa[illegible] (established 1852,) continues to impart instruction [illegible] above languages, and to make translations. Refe[illegible] numerous ladies and gentlemen of this City and E[illegible] that have been or still are his pupils.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.	ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GR[illegible] Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. [illegible] A. M., Principal. Students ([illegible] sex) received any time.
$40 PER TERM.	JANUARY 2D THE NEXT T[illegible] opens of Hudson River Institut[illegible] Claverack, Columbia County, New-Y[illegible] Rev A. FLACK, A. M., Princi[illegible]

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUT[illegible] A select boarding-school for boys, Norwich, [illegible] Conn.; terms $50 per quarter. Circulars at N. L[illegible] No. 69 Wall-st., or of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXT[illegible]

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, (with Gymnasi[illegible]) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the Scho[illegible]

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT FRENCH LADY [illegible] desirous of making an engagement with an ed[illegible] tional institution or private family as resident or v[illegible] ing governess, in this City or in the country, to t[illegible] the French language, drawing and painting in wa[illegible] colors; has many years' experience in teaching t[illegible] branches, and can refer to Rev. Dr. Baird and o[illegible] prominent persons. Address EDUCATION, Box [illegible] 150, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—A LADY, (AS GOVerness,) for music, ornamentals and English, to go to Washington. A gentleman and lady for a F[illegible] College in Iowa. A lady, for French, to go North. [illegible] eral Principals and Assistants, with some means, for [illegible] sirable openings. Also, a gentleman to take charg[illegible] an advertising business. Apply at the Nat. Teach[illegible] Inst., No. 335 Broadway; or, for particulars, add[illegible] RICE & ANDREWS.

A FRENCH LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH, besides her own language, arithmetic, drawing, [illegible] wishes to make an engagement for the afternoon w[illegible] one or two families whose children receive instru[illegible] at home, or with some persons desirous to learn Fren[illegible] Testimonials and City references given. Addre[illegible] FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 166 *Times* office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW England, educated at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, and experienced in teaching, desires a situ[illegible] as governess in a family, or as an assistant teacher in a school. Instruction given in the English branches, French or music. City references given. Addr[illegible] EDUCATION, Bible-house Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN ENGAGEment in a male or female school; she teaches the usual English branches, with French, (which she speaks,) German, Latin and drawing; a small salary would be accepted, as the first consideration is a comfortable home. Address A. B. C., Middletown Point Post-office, Monmouth County, New-Jersey.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR A SCHOOL, about 30 miles from New-York, a classical teacher, who would take full charge of the Greek and Latin classes, and assist otherwise generally in the school. Address, stating terms and qualifications, Box No. 19[illegible] *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION in a private family to teach small children and assist with the sewing, where she can enjoy the comforts of a home. Country preferred. Address, with full particulars, KITTIE, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. [illegible] 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT PARIS FANCY GOODS—E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, 20th and 21st instant, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office. The goods consist in part of

BRONZES.

Groups and figures in large variety, viz.: superb equestrian groups of Francis I., Richard III., Charlemagne, and many others; also, statuettes of Poetry and Music, Tragedy and Comedy, Atilla and Morea, the Pipers, Music and Painting, Hunter and Leopard, Kiss's Amazon, and many others of great artistic merit. Also,

PARIAN WARE.

Groups and statuettes of the most beautiful designs, both white and colored, viz.: Miranda, Dorothea, the Finding of Moses, Abraham Offering up Isaac, Cupid and Psyche, Urania, Resignation, Hesitation, Flora, Ariadne, Innocence, Old Mortality, &c., &c., &c.

PARIS DECORATED VASES

of most elegant designs and exquisite paintings.

CLOCKS.

Magnificent marble, bronze and ormolu clocks.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

[illegible] and coffee sets, liquor frames, casters, fruit [illegible] stands, cake and card baskets, fruit knives, [illegible] waiters, &c., &c., and a large variety of different descriptions.

GLASSWARE.

Elegant cut Bohemian, white and colored vases, decanters, wine sets, goblets, tête-à-têtes, &c., together with a large variety of other French and English fancy goods.

The above is believed to be the finest sale ever offered to the public. The goods are now on exhibition. Ladies, as well as the public generally, are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods packed and shipped at a small cost.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY situated on 11th and 12th avs., and on 101st and 102d sts., and known as

THE ABBEY HOTEL PROPERTY,

By order of Samuel H. Adee, executor to the estate of Frederick Weber, deceased.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:

11TH-AV.—Eight lots on the west side of 11th-av., embracing the entire front between 101st and 102d sts., together with the two-story frame dwelling-house thereon. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet in depth.

12TH-AV.—Eight lots on the east side of 12th-av., embracing the entire front between 101st and 102d sts. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet in depth.

101ST-ST.—Twenty-four lots on the north side of 101st-st., embracing the entire front between 11th and 12th avs. Each lot being 25 feet feet front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

102D-ST.—Twenty-four lots on the south side of 102d-st., embracing the entire front between 11th and 12th avs. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

ALSO—All the right and title of the estate to the valuable water privilege lying between 12th and 13th avs.

TERMS—Seventy five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 6 per cent.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB SALE OF COSTLY STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious salesrooms No. 526 Broadway, corner Spring st.

Sale of superb marble statuary, rich fancy goods, &c., of every description, suitable for the coming holidays, comprising every style of rich goods to be found in the market, as well as recent importations from France, Italy, Canton, &c. Among the statuary will be found the following works of art from the collection of the Grand Duke of Tuscany: The Playing Child, by Barnazi; bust of the Emperor, copied from the original in the Vatican, Antonio, Adriadno Cicero Demostnenes, Caligula, Car[illegible], &c., Venus of Canova, bust of Dante, Minerva, copied from the ancient Temple of the Goddess in Athens, the Saviour, by Tinnewani; Child Playing with Dog, Rebecca at the Well, by Feaschi. Also, works by Bune[illegible]ani, Consani, Lazzerani, and others.

REAL ARTISTIC BRONZES.—Several beautiful groups, figures, &c., some of which are of very large size; real ormolu figures and groups, Berlin wares and other articles of virtu, including a large assortment of real silver plated ware of every description.

Also, just received by late arrivals from Italy, a complete and grand assortment of large marble carved vases, richly carved, from two to five feet high, tazzas, Roman vase, carved marble Hebe ditto, card receivers, Parian figures, mantle ornaments, figures, jewel receivers, alabaster groups, and an endless variety of these beautiful goods, with rich and fancy articles suitable for the holidays. The above goods are now on exhibition at the above store.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Special sale of first-class wines, brandies, &c., cigars, &c., part of the stock of a large importing house, declining business, among which are the most favorite brands of champagne, viz: Mumms & Co., Reims, Imperial Cabinet, Sillery, Mousseaux, &c.; clarets, hock, very old ports, pale, brown and golden sherries, Madeiras, old pale and dark brandy, very choice, part via London Docks; superior Reims gins, Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela whiskies, sardines, &c.; also, the balance of lots remaining on hand from our last sales, viz.: a very small lot of that very old Renault brandy (1802) in demijohns, Stevens' do. pale and dark, in cases. Virginia and Duff Gordon sherry; Cutter's old Bourbon whisky, fine champagnes, cabinet, &c.; Nabob and Antigua rum, jockey-club gin and brandy, Cozzens' sherry, Cambell's Scotch whisky, Irish do., Monongabela do.; also a few lots of very rare old wines, bottled many years since; also, several lines of fine old Havana cigars, including the most favorite brands known, in the usual-sized packages, viz.: operas, conchas, londres, reg. conchas, and reg. Brittanica, prensados, &c.; also, very elegant boxes, suitable for presents.

N.B.—The goods to be offered are from reliable sources, and are of superior quality, and equal to the samples in every respect, and they will fully bear us out in our representations.

Positively no other goods admitted.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

49 MAGNIFICENT LOTS AND GORES ON 8TH-AV., 115TH AND 116TH STS., WITHOUT RESERVE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON 8TH AV.—5 fine lots N. E. corner of 115th-st.

ON 115TH-ST.—1 fine gore N. S., 100 feet east from 8th-av.

BETWEEN 115TH AND 116TH STS.—12 gore lots, commencing 125 feet east of 8th av.

ON 116TH ST.—9 lots south side, 200 feet east 8th-av.

ON 116TH-ST., (ADJOINING ABOVE)—12 fine gore lots.

ON 116TH-ST.—10 fine gore lots, north side, near 7th-av. and adjoining Harlem-lane.

The above property adjoins the beautiful grounds of the "Wood Estate," is a magnificent garden spot, of fine soil and good grade.

Title perfect and sale absolute.

60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF 149 LOTS ON EIGHTH AND 9TH AVS, 112TH, 113TH AND 114TH STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON EIGHTH-AV.—15 lots, W. S., between 112th and 114th sts.

ON NINTH-AV.—22 lots, E. S., between 111th and 112th sts.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-ST.—37 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th avs.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-ST.—48 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th avs.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-ST.—24 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th avs.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the warerooms, No. 445 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts. Large sale of elegant enameled furniture, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, about 50 suites, enameled, with and without marble tops, in bedroom suites, including some of the most elegant ever made; rosewood parlor furniture of newest styles, covered in rich silk brocatel, muslin, &c.; extension tables, chairs, dining-room do., buffets, wardrobes, cribs, hall stands &c.; bedroom furniture, in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut; marble top dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, &c.; hair mattresses, spring beds of approved styles, paillasses, and other furniture of the most fashionable and desirable styles. Can be examined as above until day of sale.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF $20,000 WORTH OF FINE JEWELRY.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, office No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell, on MONDAY, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No 421 Broadway, and continue from day to day until the whole stock is sold, a magnificent stock of the above goods in all their varieties, in lots to suit purchasers. Double and single sets of brooches, drops, and bracelets; gents' and ladies' chains, such as chatelaines, neck, fob and vest do.; shirt studs and links, plain and stone rings for gents; wedding, engagement, and other rings for ladies; in fact a general assortment, such as is kept for retail in a first-class establishment.

WM. TAYLOR, Esq., Receiver.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF JEWELRY, &c.—EZRA LUDLOW, JR., will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) a manufacturer's stock of jewelry, watches, silver-plated ware, &c., consisting of ladies' complete sets of bracelets, pins and earrings, in coral, mosaic, florentine, lava, &c.; curiously wrought gold bracelets. Gentlemen's jewelry, consisting of gold chains, finger rings, studs and sleeve buttons, gold watches, &c., &c. Also, silver-plated ware, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, WILL sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, consisting of black walnut parlor suites, carpets, oil-cloths, centre-tables, sofas, chairs, extension-tables, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE—BOOKS, FANCY GOODS, jewelry, &c., on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 6½ P. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, comprising a large and general assortment of handsome bound books, fine gold and silver watches, jewelry in sets, fancy clocks, plated wares, cutlery, fancy goods, &c.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, one fourth of the ship *Genoa*, her tackle, apparel furniture, &c.

H. CROMBIE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and rubbers at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21st, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. The goods comprising this sale are among the most desirable we have offered this season. Catalogues on morning of sale.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public action, on THIS DAY, at the elegant residence No. 70 West 28th st., near 6th-av., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, viz.: drawing-room, chamber and dining-room furniture. For further particulars see *Herald* this day.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, toys, fancy goods, &c., on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. Large catalogue sale of goods, in lots, for retailers; free sales for cash, to close consignments.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, DEC. 21 and 22, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store of Messrs. Reynolds and Tummels No. 273 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, large sale of elegant new Cabinet Furniture, all manufactured in the very best manner and of the best materials, in rosewood, mahogany and oak, comprising suites of parlor, chamber, library, hall and dining-room furniture, in brocatel, reps and hair-cloth. The sale is well worthy the attention of buyers, as the well-established reputation of the house is sufficient guarantee as to the quality of the furniture.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, Dec. 10, 1859.—A final Dividend of the assets in the hands of the Trustees of the late Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, in full discharge of their trust, amounting to one dollar and four cents on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Company, as it was held at the time of the consolidation into The New-York Central Railroad Company, in 1853, has been declared by such Trustees, payable to the parties entitled thereto at this Office, on and after the 15th day of December inst.

A like final dividend has been declared by the surviving Trustees of the late Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, amounting to one dollar and fifty cents on each Share of its Capital Stock, payable at the same time and place.

A form of order is appended, to be used by those who may not receive the circular and form issued by the Trustees of said late Companies respectively, and who do not expect to receipt their Dividends in person. In all cases in which an Executor or Administrator wishes to draw a Dividend standing in the name of a deceased party, it will be necessary to forward the proper Surrogate's certificate before the amount can be paid.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer N. Y. Cen. R. Co.

(FORM OF ORDER.)

To the Trustees of the late Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, (or, Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, *as the case may be.*)

Pay to the order of at the office of the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dollars, being the final Dividend, payable 15th December, 1859, of one dollar and four cents per Share, (*or*, one dollar and fifty cents per Share, *as the case may be,*) on Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Company, which stood in name, on its consolidation, in 1853, into the New-York Central Railroad Company, which amount being a final payment by the said Trustees on the said Stock, is in full settlement and discharge of their trust. Dated 18

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NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds in the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to reimburse the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1846, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1846, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years, notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.

C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as if deposited Jan. 1. Money to loan on bond and Mortgage.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEORGE SEELEY, JOHN McLEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
SOLOMON L. HULL, Attorney and Counsel.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 1 THIRD-av., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
F. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., Dec. 12, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 9 [illegible] All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

TEXAS DEBT.—OUTSTANDING RED BACK Treasury Notes and other indebtedness bought. GEO. K. SISTAN, No. 50 Exchange place, Room 15.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH GAS, hot and cold water, &c., will be let, with excellent board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at a very moderate price. The house is brown-stone, situated in a desirable neighborhood in West 29th-st. Address M. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let, with board, either together or separate; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 230 West 32d-st., Boorman Terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—NO. 15 CLINTON-STREET, BROOKlyn; one handsome furnished room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife; rooms for single gentlemen; convenient to the ferries; pleasant location.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS IN SUITE AND single; house first-class and recently opened; those desiring home comforts will call at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway.

E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—TWO BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS, just vacated, with board, in a first-class house, at No. 130 Madison-av.

BOARDING—AT NO. 143 EAST 12TH-ST., ONE door from 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No 79 Sands-st. The house its large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO YOUNG MEN DEsire board, in a house with all modern improvements; private family preferred; dinner at 6 or half past; location between 14th and 25th sts., and Broadway and 7th-av. Address W. G. P., Box No. 151 *Times* Office. References given.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, with parlor and two bedrooms. Location wanted, vicinity of 23d-st. and 8th-av. Address E. E. E., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, stating references and terms, which must be moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, may be had on immediate application in a genteel private family, No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Back parlor $16 per week for two (fire and light included.) Other rooms in proportion. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET—AT THE MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, corner Broadway and 21st., a fine family suite of rooms on the first floor, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, with private table, or *table d'hôte*, as may be preferred. A more desirable and pleasant suite of apartments cannot be found in the City.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—AT NO. 19 Union-square, (Broadway, above 15th-st.) This is a pleasant location; house has all the modern improvements, and large closets, &c. Reference given and required. Breakfast from 7 until 9 o'clock; dinner at 6 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY CAN BE ACcommodated with private boarding in a strictly private family, with front room on first floor, No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., NEAR 6th-av., will let to a single gentleman a pleasant hall bedroom, with full or partial board. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A front room, second story, with partial board, to two gentlemen. Apply at No. 346 Bleecker-st., corner of Charles.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF FOUR SPACIOUS ROOMS, on second floor, with board or private table; also, other rooms may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 12[illegible] Walnut st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and Resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, the subscriber, Comptroller of said City, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., IN ONE LEASE, the ferries known as the Fulton, South, Hamilton-av., Wall-st. and Catharine-st. Ferries, for the term of ten years, from the first day of May, A. D. 1861, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York. Said ferries to be run to and from the slips, landings and premises to and from which they are now run, so far as such slips, landings and premises are owned by the Corporation, or are, or have been reserved and appropriated for ferry purposes, except that the landing at the foot of Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, may be at the foot of said avenue, or in the vicinity thereof, and in the case or cases in which the Corporation are not the owners of the slips, landings or terminations now used by said ferries, or any portion thereof, the landings or terminations may be made at some point in their vicinity, if the lessee shall so elect, at his own cost and expense.

An express stipulation will be embodied in the lease, that the lessee shall run the said several ferries at a uniform rate of fare not exceeding the present rates, and the discontinuance of any one of the said ferries, during the term of said lease, shall be deemed and held to be a forfeiture of the same, and the said lease thereby become absolutely null and void.

The purchaser, or lessee, other than the present lessees, will be required to purchase at a fair appraised valuation the boats, buildings, and other ferry property of the present lessees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry, grant, or franchise. Such valuation to be ascertained by three competent, disinterested persons; one to be chosen by the present lessees, one by the purchaser or lessee under this sale, and the third by the two thus chosen.

The lease to be made in the usual form of ferry leases, and to conform to the requirements of the Charter and ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation, for or in connection with the piers, slips, bulkheads or premises, proposed to be leased, during the term thereof. The lease of said ferries will not be sold at an annual rent less than the aggregate amount of annual rent now received for the same.

The purchaser of the lease of the ferries and their appendages, will be required to pay at the time of sale, to the Collector of the City revenue a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to be applied on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will at the same time, also, be required to furnish an obligation to be signed by at least two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease.

The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser.

The lease will also contain a covenant, requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as used by the Fire Department of this City, to be used for the extinguishment of fires, whenever required by the Chief Engineer or his Assistants, for which services the lessee will receive $20 per hour for each hour so engaged.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1859.

The sale of the above mentioned ferries is postponed until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at the same hour and place.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 31st day of December, 1859, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, No. 53 Leonard-st., No. 7 Chambers-st. and No. 15 Centre-st.

Dec. 13, 1859.
WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 27th day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the new building for the use of Primary School No. 20, in Broome-st., near Clinton, in said Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Primary School No. 20, XIIIth Ward." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEO. W. THURBER,
GARRETT M. LOSEE,
WM. B. McMANUS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the STOVES and REGISTERS necessary for heating new School-house No. 17, in 47th-st., in the XXIId Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, Dec. 29, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house in 27th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman Building Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RIDLEY WATTS, individually, and as sole Trustee of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT WATTS, the elder, deceased, and SARAH M. WATTS, wife of the said RIDLEY WATTS, against ROBERT WATTS, EDWARD KEARNY, JOHN JAMES WATTS and RICHARD KING PEIRCE, individually, and as Executors and Trustees named in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah Maria Cruger, deceased, Charlotte D. Watts, wife of the said Robert Watts, Jane Kearny, wife of the said Edward Kearny, Alexander Watts, Essex Watts, and Mary S. Watts, his wife, Alfred Kearny, and Emma his wife, Mary Livingston, widow of Thomas Barclay Livingston, deceased, Stephen Kearney Mackay, and Susan Matilda his wife, Cornelius Battelle, Archibald Russell, and Helen his wife, John W. Kearny, Evelina W. Kearny, Robert Mackay, Ann Mackay, Evelina Kearny, the widow of Philip I. Kearny, deceased, Matilda F. S. Watts, widow and Executrix of Robert Watts, the younger, deceased, and Anna Rutherford Watts, widow and Administratrix of John Watts, deceased—Summons.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in the Union Bank Building, 34 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1859.

STORRS & SEDGWICK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Union Bank Building,
34 Wall-st., New-York.
n15-law10wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FARRAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his residence, No. 113 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.

MARY FARRAN, Executrix.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.
d13-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.

JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.
n15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.

o4-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859.

ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.
au2-law6mTu*

GOULD'S LAWYERS' DIARY FOR 1860, will be published on Wednesday next, the 21st inst., at No. 158 Nassau-st.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES FOR 1860, and every style of paper and stationery at lowest price. Your custom solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LADIES' FAIR AND FESTIVAL FOR St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes will open at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, and continue through the week.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL—BY THE LADIES OF the Universalist Society, Williamsburgh, will be held at ODEON, 5th-st., on THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 22, 1859. Tickets 25 cents.

A CHILDREN'S FAIR, FOR THE BENEFIT of a Missionary School in China, will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, in 11th-st., one door west of 5th-av.

CHARLES THE FIRST—BY THE GREAT VELAZQUEZ—Painted at Madrid, in 1623. This celebrated Historical Picture is now on exhibition at No. 699 Broadway. Admission, [illegible] cents.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities will remain open at 659 Broadway. Open day and evening. Admission, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
Dec. 20,
and every evening until further notice, the
GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF
AMERICAN CHARACTERS,
AMERICAN SCENES, and
AMERICAN HOMES
CALLED
THE
OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
TO-NIGHT,
A NEW PICTURE,
THE BURNING STEAMER.
She breaks from her moorings and swings in the stream
THE CAST:
MR. JEFFERSON
AS
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and has been a little of everything generally.
MR. JAMIESON
AS
Peter, an "old uncle," once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too old to work sa."
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT
AS
George Peyton; educated in Europe, and now just returned home.
MRS. J. H. ALLEN
AS
Zoe—an Octoroon girl—natural child of the late Judge Peyton, by a Quadroon slave.
MR. T. B. JOHNSTON
AS
McCloskey; formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of half of the estate.
MRS. BLAKE
AS
Mrs. Peyton, widow of the late Judge Peyton.
MR. PEARSON
AS
Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.
MRS. STODDARD
AS
Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.
MR. HOLLAND
AS
Mr. Sunnyside, a Planter, neighbor and friend to the Peytons.
MISS IONE BURKE
AS
Paul, a yellow boy.
MR. STODDART
AS
Judge Lefourche, a rich Planter.
MR. HARRISON
AS
Capt. Ratts, mate of the magnolia steamer.
MISS H. SACOR
AS
Jules Thibodeux.
MR. RUSSELL
AS
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer.
MR. PONISI
AS
Clairbourne, the auctioneer's clerk.
MR. PACK
AS
Mr. Coillon, an Overseer.
MR. TREE
AS
Mr. Jackson, a Planter.
MR. STYLES
AS
Solon, a grief-boy slave.
MISS GIMBER
AS
Grace, a yellow girl.
MISS CLINTON
AS
Mrs. Clairbourne.
MISS WALTERS
AS
Minnie, a Quadroon slave.
Planters, slaves, deck-hands and ladies.

SCENE OF THE FIRST ACT.

A Southern home under a Southern sun—The little darkies "dem's wus dan Skeeters"—Pete, the old servant—George Peyton just arrived home—A Paris lion in a canebrake—Madam Peyton and the patriarchal home—The good old judge—Salem Scudder's description of Zoe, the Octoroon—The two overseers—A confession—The strange relation and affection existing between Madam Peyton and her husband's natural daughter—Plantation life—Southern waste and Northern thrift—Zoe, the Octoroon—The arrival of Sunnyside and Dora—Dora Sunnyside a portrait—George cannot understand the social position of Zoe—McCloskey arrives—The hard customer—Paul the yellow boy, and Wah-no-tee the Indian hunter—The strange affection between the savage and the boy slave, companions in the swamp hunt—Paul and the Indian start across the Red Cedar Swamp for the United States mail—Border United States mail delivery—The foreclosure on Terrebonne—The plantation to be sold—The last hope of recovering the estate—The Judge's desk—McCloskey's love for the Octoroon—"I cannot marry you, but I can make you mistress of the richest estate in Louisiana"—The two overseers review the state of things—The live oak and the creeper—Two live Yankees [illegible]—Scudder's confession of his love for Zoe—McCloskey discovers the free papers of Zoe—The judgment—The dark hope—The resolve.

ACT THE SECOND.
THE LANDING ON THE ATCHAFALAYA.
THE LUMBER SHED.

Scudder returns to his old trade and takes a photograph—Paul wants his picture took—Pete brings terrible news—Zoe confirms it—George's declaration of his love—"He does not know what I am"—The "eighth blood"—McCloskey's resolve—Wah-no-tee and Paul—The apparatus at work—The daguerreotype portrait—Paul takes his own likeness, assisted by the Indian—The Savage's fear for the machine—Thinks it a deadly weapon—Paul sits for his portrait—The attack—The murder—The letter and the flight—"Terrebonne will be sold and Zoe will be mine"—The revenge of the Indian and his grief for Paul.

ACT THE THIRD.
THE PARLOR AND HALL AT TERREBONNE.

Preparations for the sale—McCloskey claims the pound of flesh—The slaves are to be sold—Pete on the stump—His address to his "cullurd brudders"—Darkie enthusiasm.

THE SLAVE SALE.

Ratts, the mate of the Magnolia—Grace, the yellow girl, and her children—"Buy me, mas'r?"—Pete on the stand; his indignation at going cheap. No. 4—The Octoroon girl Zoe—Consternation of the slaves—McCloskey bids—The assault by George—Bowie-knives and revolvers—Dora's revenge on Zoe, who has taken away her lover—The sale of the Octoroon.

ACT THE FOURTH.
THE BOILER DECK OF THE MAGNOLIA.
THE LANDING AND THE WOODPILE.

Roll on the cotton bales—Take her guards under—She is freighted down into the solid mud, and can't float—No matter, "Wood up;" hang on to the safety valve; she'll crawl off on her paddles"—Alarm!—The Indian comes—Wah-no-tee, the murderer of Paul—Seizure of the savage—Popular fury—Lynch him! Lynch him!—Scudder protects him—Paul's grave discovered, and the missing mail-bags brought to light—Evidence strong.

THE LYNCH TRIAL.

Counselor Scudder defends the Indian—Scudder on Lynch—A new witness arrives very unexpectedly—an alteration of the entertainments for that evening—Scudder on McCloskey—Improved and corrected edition—McCloskey in a fix—The verdict and the seizure of the Prisoner—McCloskey's escape.

THE SHED ON FIRE.

Cut the ropes—Back her out—Clear away—The criminal away—His Indian destiny pursues him.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA BY FIRE.

The vessel swings in the stream a prey to the flames.

ACT THE FIFTH.
SCENE FIRST—THE NEGRO QUARTER—NIGHT.

Zoe seeks her old nurse, Dido—the old Obi Doctress—The drink that cures the red fever—The night after the sale—Life is so beautiful to one so young.

SCENE SECOND—THE CANE-BRAKE—SUNRISE.

McCloskey out of danger—His flight through the swamps—His escape—The dusky shadow of death behind him—The Indian on the war-path—The pursuit—The human bloodhound.

SCENE THIRD—THE RED CEDAR SWAMP.

Scudder and Pete on their road home—The Alarm—What's that in the bushes, "a bar or a runaway nigger"—The man-hunt—The wolf run down at last—The Indian and his victim—Save me from the scalping-knife of the savage—Judge Scudder's revision of the Lynch verdict—His decision—Pete's petition—Scudder relents—His protection of the white man.

SCENE FOURTH, AND LAST.

The parlor at Terrebonne again—Zoe's adieu to her home before she leaves it for the house of her new master—The glass of water—The arrival of Scudder—The joyful news—Pete in a bad way.

THE OCTOROON GOES HOME.
THE VISION AT THE LANDING.
LITTLE PAUL'S GRAVE.

McClosky appeals to the highest tribunal—The last that was seen of the Indian Wah-no-tee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
RETURN OF THE RAVELS!

The Ravels, who are at present drawing immense houses at the Boston Theatre, will open at NIBLO'S GARDEN, On MONDAY, Dec. 19, 1859, and will play for three weeks only, previous to their departure for the South. During their short stay they will have the pleasure of presenting several GRAND FAIRY PIECES, BALLETS, &c., not played during their last engagement here. MLLES. HENNECART, MARIETTA, ZANFRETTA, LINA WINDEL, MISS FRANCES, &c., who have created a sensation among the Bostonians, will have the honor of appearing, together with the other popular artists forming this LARGE AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.

Particulars in future bills and advertisements.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, AND
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

In addition to a new and varied programme, will be performed, first time, an entirely new farce, written expressly for GEO. CHRISTY by BEN. BAKER, Esq., called the

ARTFUL DODGER.

Timothy Dodger, with songs	Geo. Christy
Frederick Flam	Cool White
Old Grudge	S. C. Campbell
Susan, with song	Master Eugene

Other characters by the troupe.
For particulars, see programme.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.
Saturday, Dec. 24, Grand Afternoon Performance commencing at 2½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE
AT PALACE GARDEN,
14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrance.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Doors open at 10 A. M., 1½ and 6½ P. M.
THE ONLY COMPLETE MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.
Admission 25 cents; children under nine years of age, 15 cents.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.
By request of the elite of the City,
DOORS OPEN AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
Animals fed in presence of the audience at 11 o'clock.
Performance every afternoon and evening, of the
EDUCATED PONY, BLACK DIAMOND,
PONY PRINCE AND MONKEY JOCKO,
GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANIBAL,
AND
PROF. LANGWORTHY and his TRAINED ANIMALS.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO—ON VIEW, and for sale, GAINSBOROUGH'S celebrated picture, THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER. The finest work by this master in the United States. THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH. Hay's chef d'œuvre. Other works by high class artists. Admission on application from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M., at the Studio, University, Washington-square, Room 12.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ADELINA PATTI.
POSITIVELY TWO OPERA NIGHTS ONLY.
THURSDAY, Dec. 22,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR and SONNAMBULA.
Many persons having been unable to obtain seats and admission at the last appearance of
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI,
The Directors have made arrangements for
TWO "PATTI" NIGHTS,
which will be the only ones that will be given until the return of the company in February.
The first PATTI NIGHT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock, when will be given, Donizetti's opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
and the second and positively last PATTI NIGHT on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22,
on which occasion will be given
LA SONNAMBULA,
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI
will be assisted by
Signors BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and WEINLICH.
CONDUCTOR .... SIG. MUZIO

Admission $1; Reserved seats $1 50; front private boxes, four seats, $8; Family Circle 50c.; Gallery 25c.

The sale of seats for the TWO PATTI NIGHTS will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock.

NOTICE—There will be three ticket offices—the principal one at the Academy of Music, where all the private boxes will be for sale, also parquet and balcony seats, the others at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st., and BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.

Tickets and seats may be had at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
Annual performance of
HANDEL'S MOST SUBLIME WORK,
THE MESSIAH,
ON
CHRISTMAS EVE,
DECEMBER 24, 1859,
On the same
SCALE OF GRANDEUR
Which has characterized the performances of this Society for several years past.
The Society take pleasure in announcing that
MME. ANNA BISHOP
The celebrated cantatrice,
And other eminent artists, will assist.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
Will be rendered doubly effective by the addition of a
GRAND ORGAN,
Consisting entirely of pedals, and made expressly for Oratorio performances.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

The members of the Society are particularly requested to be punctual in their attendance at rehearsal this evening, as business of importance will be brought forward.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
TO MR. HARRY SEYMOUR,

Under the patronage of the following Committee: Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor; Hon. Samuel Powell, Mayor of Brooklyn; Hon. B. F. Carpenter, Mayor of Hoboken; Hon. W. W. Morton, Hon. C. V. Clickner, Hon. S. Garrison, I. V. Fowler, Isaiah Rynders, Harry Howard, J. W. Simons, J. J. Crane, M. D., James R. Wood, M. D., George F. Woodward, M. D., William Rockwell, M. D., E. B. Belden, M. D., W. H. Milnor, M. D., W. F. Lindsay, M. D., Hon. J. C. Blatcheley, Hon. N. B. Moore, Hon. S. D. Morse, George Remsen, C. D. Brown, M. D., Hon. Z. Vorhees, Alexander Cross, Capt. W. Manson, Capt. Thomas Barclay, D. T. Walden, E. P. Breed, C. H. Cornell, J. A. Lefferts, J. P. Troy and others.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Dec. 23.
JOHN BROUGHAM .... Stage Manager.
By kind permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.

Mr. and Mrs. Henri Drayton, Mme. Ponisi, G. L. Fox, J. W. Lingard, Messrs. Allen & Boniface, Greenwood and Butler, and J. Lester Wallack will assist in making this the great Dramatic Fête of the Holidays.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NO NORTH, NO SOUTH,
NO NORTH, NO SOUTH,
NO NORTH, NO SOUTH.
BUT
JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY,
JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY,
JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY,
GREAT SUCCESS,
GREAT SUCCESS,
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL
ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL
AMERICAN COMEDY,
AMERICAN [illegible]NAL
IN [illegible] COMEDY,
THREE ACTS,
of
GREAT LOCAL STRENGTH.
GREAT LOCAL STRENGTH.
Called
DISTANT RELATIONS,
DISTANT RELATIONS,
DISTANT RELATIONS,
OR,
A SOUTHERNER IN NEW-YORK.
A SOUTHERNER IN NEW-YORK.
Which will be repeated
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING.
Distribution of the characters in the piece.

John Arkright, a wealthy Southern planter	Mr. Mark Smith
George Arkright, his son, a New-Jersey farmer	Mr. H. F. Daly
Toby, Arkright's faithful friend and confidential adviser	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Edwin Sodeville, Arkright's son-in-law	Mr. Levick
Charles Dashwell, his friend	Mr. J. A. Smith
Julian Fitz Glitter, a butterfly of fashion	Mr. F. A. Vincent
Mr. Tompkins, a recent importation from Hold Hengland	Mr. C. Peters
Paddy Murphy, a Central Parkite	Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Jemmy Feit, a specimen of the genus newsboy	Master Fred Wren
Deacon Smooth, of the oily-tongued fraternity	Mr. Martin
Mr. Bamboozle, a speculator in depreciated lots	Mr. Jeffries
Search, clerk to Messrs. Sharp & Dodge	Mr. L. J. Vincent
Adam Peaceful, a member of the Society of Friends	Mr. Henry
John Arkright, Jr., Arkright's grandson	Miss Mary Bullock
Master Smooth	John Wren
Mrs. Modeville, } members of fashionable society	Ada Plunkett
Mrs. Dashwell, }	Miss A. Deland
Lucy, George's wife	Miss Nora Leigh
Bridget Murphy, from Limerick, bringing her brogue with her	Miss Josephine Henry
Fraulien Von Krackeljaw, proprietor of a German organ	Miss Marie Goodrich
Mrs. De Rockenrack, a strong-minded woman with a nerve	Mrs. Mark Smith
Mrs. Smooth, a female in a state of conjugal subjection	Miss Josephine Ruth
Miss Smooth, an undeveloped prodigy	Miss M. Wren
Mrs. Dobbs, a boarding-house keeper, with an eye on the main chances of life	Miss Mary Wells
Anna Maria Dobbs, a sample of the free and independent female American citizen in general and young New-York in particular	Miss Laura Keene

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Performances over at 10 o'clock.

ADELINA PATTI ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.—The sale of seats for the two PATTI nights commenced this morning. They will be the only ones until the return of the Opera in February.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
NOTICE.
The novelties forthcoming are for the present postponed in consequence of the great attraction of the present performance.
CROWDS
INCREASING NIGHTLY,
TO
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
THE AUDIENCE TESTIFYING THEIR DELIGHT BY
CONTINUOUS APPLAUSE
and
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
To conclude with the petite comedy of
40 AND 50.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday.)
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Mr. Felix Featherly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook	Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots	Mr. Walcot
Coachman	Mr. Oliver
Gardener	Mr. Baker
Trap	Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Featherly	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots	Miss Floyd
Fanny	Miss Tree
Cook	Miss Carman

The orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. STOEPEL.
To conclude with the petite comedy of
40 AND 50.

Mr. Lillywhite	Mr. Blake
Altamont Fitzwhite	Mr. Floyd
Peter	Mrs. Young
Mrs. Lillywhite	Mrs. Vernon
Clementina	Miss Henrarde
Jessy	Miss Tree

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
THIRTEENTH NIGHT OF
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
To conclude with the petite comedy of
40 AND 50.

NOTICE.—Among the novelties in active preparation, and shortly forthcoming at this theatre, will be introduced a new DRAMA,
FULL OF INTERESTING PLOT—INCIDENTS, SERIOUS AND COMIC—PECULIAR CHARACTER, AND STARTLING EFFECTS.
A NEW EXTRAVAGANZA
OF FARCE, FUN AND FINERY.
Each novelty with new Scenery, Costumes, Music, and Machinery. Box-book open
Box Book open TEN days in advance.
NOTICE.—The performance will terminate every evening by 10½ o'clock.

WONDERFUL HOUSES,
AND
STILL INCREASING.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
TO-NIGHT, 20TH,
WEDNESDAY, 21ST,
THURSDAY, 22D,
FRIDAY, 23D,
SATURDAY, 24TH,
AT WALLACK'S.

ADELINA PATTI ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.—The sale of seats for the two PATTI nights commenced this morning. They will be the only ones until the return of the Opera in February.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN .... Manager
MR. SAM COWELL,
THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN,
Will appear every night in his delightful
COMIC ENTERTAINMENT,
Assisted by Mlle. AMELIE DARCY, Mr. J. HICKS, &c.
Mr. SAM COWELL will sing EVERY EVENING,
6
Of his great Descriptive Dramatic Ballads.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 20,
The performance will commence with
OUR IRISH COUSIN,
To be followed by Brougham's great Burlesque of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Concluding with
HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS.

DOSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING,
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR,"
On exhibition at the ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 Evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE!

MR. AND MRS DRAYTON will give their unique and popular entertainment every night at 7½ o'clock, except Saturdays, until Friday, Dec. 30, when they will POSITIVELY CLOSE. SENOR OLIVEIRA, the great violinist, is reëngaged for two weeks longer. A GRAND MATINEE will be given at the Polytechnic Institute, BROOKLYN, on SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock—LOVE IS BLIND. NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Henry Russell's DREAM OF THE REVELER.

WEDNESDAY—NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING HAVE. DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND. SIMON THE CELLARER.

THURSDAY—NEVER DESPAIR. BETTER LATE THAN NEVER. SIMON THE CELLARER, and SWEET HOME.

FRIDAY—NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES, last time this season. DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND. SIMON THE CELLARER.

SATURDAY—(In Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P.M.)—LOVE IS BLIND—Senor OLIVEIRA. NE'ER TOO LATE TO MEND. STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Places secured any number of nights in advance, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Also, at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st.; HALL & SON'S, No. 543 Broadway; also, the Fifth-av. and other principal Hotels.

Seats, numbered, 50c.; other seats, 25c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
MISS HATTIE ANDEM'S
GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1859,
assisted by the following distinguished artists: Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. ERNEST PERRING, Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER, Dr. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE.
Conductor .... Mr. W. H. CURRIE.
PROGRAMME:
PART FIRST.
1. GRAND DUO CONCERTANTE, on themes from "La Sonnambula" .... BENEDICT AND BERIOT. Messrs. MILLS and MOLLENHAUER.
2. SONG, "La Naranjera" .... [illegible]. Miss HATTIE ANDEM.
3. AIR, "Le Chalet" .... ADAM. Dr. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE.
4. SONG, "Ruth and Naomi" .... TOPLIFF. Miss HATTIE ANDEM.
5. SONG, "Beatiful Venice" .... J. KNIGHT. Mr. ERNEST PERRING.
6. GRAND BUFFO DUET, "L'Elisir d'Amor" .... DONIZETTI. Miss ANDEM and Dr. GUILMETTE.
PART SECOND.
7. "VARIATIONS BRILLANTE" .... PAGANINI. ED. MOLLENHAUER.
8. DESCRIPTIVE SONG, "Peter the Hermit" .... LABARRE. Dr. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE.
9. AIR, with Variations, "O cara memoria" .... A. DIABELLI. Miss HATTIE ANDEM.
10. POLONAISE IN E "flat" .... CHOPIN. Mr. S. B. MILLS.
11. BALLAD, "Mary May" .... PERRING. Mr. ERNEST PERRING.
12. COMIC DUET, "Master and Scholar" .... CHAS. E. HORN. Miss ANDEM and Dr. GUILMETTE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
For the BENEFIT of the WORKMEN of Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Factory, which was lately destroyed by fire, at
PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL,
Kindly given the use of for this occasion, free of charge, by Mr. De Forrest,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.
For this occasion the following distinguished artists have most generously tendered their services:
The artists of the Italian Opera:
Mme. ANNA BISHOP,
Signora ALBERTINI,
Signora MARTINI D'ORMY,
Signor BEAUCARDE,
Signor MACCAFERRI,
Signor ARDAVANI,
THE NATIONAL MUS[illegible] ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
A GRAND [illegible]ICAL INSTITUTE.
ORCHESTRA.
Conductors .... { CARL ANSCHUTZ, THOS. SULLIVAN
Leader .... Mr. NOLL
Tickets $1 each, may be obtained at the principal Music Stores, and of the Committee.
H. J. NEWTON, No. 421 Broome-st.,
PETER WILER, No. 177 Centre-st.,
LOWELL MASON, Jr., No. 5 Mercer-st.,
WM. A. POND, No. 547 Broadway,
Committee.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS OF PUTNAM.
TREMENDOUS HIT OF THE FRENCH SPY.
MISS LOUISE WELLS IN BOTH PIECES.
Besides which a beautiful Divertissement of
ACROBATIC FEATS and GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.
Afternoon performances Wednesday and Saturday.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—CHRISTMAS ATTRACTIONS.—TUESDAY, Dec. 20, AFTERNOON, at 3, THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER and CONJUGAL LESSON; EVENING, at 7½, THE STRANGER, and also, JOHN JONES. ON CHRISTMAS DAY, MONDAY, Dec. 26, 1859 a delightful series of HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS, embracing PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR. The beautiful pair of LIVING KANGAROOS, the LIVING [illegible] family of AFRICAN SERPENTS, and the FIFTY BABY ANACONDAS, the wax model of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, an AUTOGRAPH, some PIKES, from Harper's Ferry; the HAPPY FAMILY; the GRAND AQUARIA, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten 13; Parquet, 15 cents extra.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIS CERTIFIES that Barnum's Museum is in possession of the LINK OF THE SHACKLES which COOK and COPPIC cut in two by the Barlow knife, and which consequently permitted them to escape. The link was purchased of Wesley W. Barnes, as the following certificate shows:

This is to certify that the LINK OF CHAIN which was found by me in the CELL OF CHARLESTOWN JAIL was the one cut by Cook and Coppic, and was purchased by Dr. A. Rawlings, from Wesley W. Brown, Orderly of the General Staff.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Dec. 16, 1859.
Certified by Dr. A. RAWLINGS, Special Correspondent of *Frank Leslie's Newspaper.*

HOW TO SAVE THE UNION!
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
WILL
LECTURE
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 22.
SUBJECT:
"HOW TO SAVE THE UNION."
TICKETS 25 cents.
To be had at No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at the door.
Seats on stage 25 cents extra.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

MISS MARY E. HAWLEY'S
FIRST CONCERT.
At Dodworth's Saloon, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Assisted by the following eminent artists:
Mr. W. H. COOKE, Tenor.
Mr. KYLE, Flute.
Mr. L. SCHREIBER, Cornet à Piston.
Mr. H. APPY, Violin.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Conductor.
Tickets Fifty Cents.

WAUGH'S ITALY.
This beautiful Panorama of
ITALY STRUGGLING TO BE FREE
WILL SOON CLOSE.
At HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.
Italia is pronounced by artists and travelers
THE MOST PERFECT PANORAMA OF ITALY
In Europe or the United States.
Exhibitions EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock; and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children 10 cents.

"PARISINA."
This magnificent painting, by ANDREA GASTALDI, with B. Paul Akers' (the eminent American sculptor) statue of the
"DEAD PEARL-DIVER,"
Just added to the collection of above 120 first-class works of art, now on exhibition at the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.
Open Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

PALMER'S STATUE,
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
ON EXHIBITION AT
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 BROADWAY,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 3[illegible]6 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

MR. WOOD'S LANDSCAPES ARE NOW open, from 10 to 2, at No. 231 6th av., for a few days. His system of Drawing from Nature, in which he will receive pupils this week, is esteemed by ladies and gentlemen having learned it as superior to all others. It is quickly and easily learned.

DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION OF SPECIMENS of Natural History is now open at No. 635 BROADWAY. It contains several specimens of the great Gorilla with their skeletons, the first ever brought to this country, and several others of the ape family, some of which much resemble man. Also, a large collection of birds, quadrupeds, charms, idols, war implements, loom, &c., &c. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

THE PUPILS OF ERASMUS HALL ACADemy, at Flatbush, Rev. R. D. VAN KLEEK, Principal, will give a Holiday Concert on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1859, under the direction of their teacher, Mr. J. M. HAGER, assisted by several members of the Tremaine family.

THE CONTINENTAL OLD FOLKS WILL sing at the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1859. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 6½. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door on evening of concert.

THE LADIES OF THE FIRST-STREET Presbyterian Church, of this City, will hold a Fair, for the benefit of the Church, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 22d, 23d and 24th December, for the sale of useful and fancy articles, at Mechanics' Institute building, No. 20 4th-av., opposite 7th-st. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. All articles sold at reasonable prices. Admission 10 cents.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FREE Church of the Epiphany will hold a FAIR for the benefit of this Church in the basement of the same, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 21, 22 and 23 from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Their friends will find a choice variety of useful and fancy articles suitable for Holiday Presents.

THE MANAGERS OF THE MANNIS FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY will hold a Fair at the Baptist Mariners' Church, in Cherry st., between Rutgers and Pike for the sale of fancy articles and toys, commencing TUESDAY, 20th inst., continuing through the week, the proceeds to aiding worthy destitute families of seamen. We hope the public will not forget this worthy enterprise. Admission 10 cents.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE CHURCH OF THE Messiah, Brooklyn, will hold a Fair at Montague Hall, on Court-st., in that city, near the City Hall, beginning at 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 20th, and continuing till 10 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, the 21st inst. Admittance—Adults, 25c.; children, 10c.

THE FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT Society of the Memorial Church, for the benefit of the Poor and of the Church, will open on MONDAY, Dec. 19 and continue through the week, in the Sunday-school Room, corner of Hammond st. and Waverley-place.

[Continued from First Page.]

set at defiance; and it was not until after the shedding of blood and the sacrifice of life on both sides that the conspirators were dislodged and either killed or captured. Here are all the elements of a conspiracy of the most treasonable character; and if the movement had been responded to as was anticipated by the leader of the enterprise, no man can doubt that the district of country, against which it was directed, would have been a scene of devastation and bloodshed, and that it would have been in its consequences most disastrous to the peace of the country. The movement is to be judged, then, like all other treasonable enterprises—not by its failure, but by its design and possible consequences.

In this point of view it would be most important to ascertain to what extent the purposes of those concerned in it were known to be, and how far they had the concurrence of prominent men in the non-slaveholding States, and accuse no one of complicity in the transaction. Every man is entitled to the presumption of innocence, until his guilt is proved. But it is not necessary, in order to convict an individual of moral complicity in this treasonable enterprise, that he should have been previously apprized of the particular act, in which the general purpose was to manifest itself. It is not necessary that he should have known and encouraged the intention of BROWN and his followers to attack Harper's Ferry and seize the national armory by force. In that case he would have been an accessory before the fact to a criminal act, and might have been held to the same responsibility as the principals. But there is a moral responsibility, which, though it may not be amenable to punishment by human law, is in every just sense as real as that of him who is guilty of the overt act of treason. Knowledge of the treasonable design in its general purpose, without disclosing or discountenancing it; doctrines publicly proclaimed, the direct tendency of which is to inflame the passions and to incite to acts subversive of law, injurious to the interests and destructive of the tranquility of the Union, though they may not fall within the pale of the criminal jurisprudence of the country, are amenable to the tribunal of public opinion, and should find there the highest punishment it can award—the condemnation of a community looking to the preservation of the public order as the only security against anarchy and despotism. No man thus marked can ever rise high up in the scale of political preferment. He may attain a local notoriety and distinction; but, when measured by the national standard, he will be found, even by his own political associates, to fall far short of the moral and intellectual dimensions essential to the highest preëminence.

Does any thinking man suppose that the Union can be preserved, if aggressions like this, contrived and set on foot in one section of the Union against the security and peace of another are continued? It is impossible. One of the declared objects of the formation of the Constitution, as it is stated in the resolution, was to insure "Domestic tranquility." Does any one believe that the common government established under it can be upheld when it had ceased to secure any one of the great objects for which it was instituted? What are the obligations of one community to another? To respect its rights of sovereignty and propriety, to abstain from all that is calculated to disturb its peace or foment discord among its inhabitants—in a word, to do no act, which shall be prejudicial to its welfare. If there be any higher law for the political government of men than that, which is contained in the written Constitutions they have framed for themselves, it is the Christian rule of doing to others as we would have others do to us. Every community is amenable for the conduct of its citizens, and if it refuses to punish acts of aggression committed by them against the citizens of another, it becomes an accomplice, and may be held responsible for the injury. Between independent nations such acts of aggression, unredressed, would constitute justifiable cause of war. It is not necessary to go to the books for authority for these obligations. They are the dictates of common reason; they are written in the hearts and consciences of men, and they rise above the conventional arrangements of human society. If these are the imperative duties of independent States, should they not be deemed equally sacred by States living under a common Government, and holding their liberties, their property, and their domestic peace by the same tenure? How have we fulfilled these obligations? Nay, how have we discharged the common offices of good neighborhood?

I am sure I speak the feelings of many individuals here, when I say we are for the Union, and for a compulsory fulfillment of all the duties and obligations it imposes on us. We are in favor of surrendering fugitive slaves as enjoined by the Constitution. Fellow-citizens, we should go farther and punish with the severest penalties all attempts to seduce slaves from their obedience, to disturb the peace or interfere with the domestic arrangements and institutions of our sister States. This is not only an obligation, founded on those intuitive principles of natural justice, which should find a response in every heart; but the surrender of fugitives is a conventional duty, agreed on by our fathers as one of the conditions on which the Government they framed was accepted by the thirteen original States, and put in operation for the common benefit. It is a duty we cannot refuse to perform without repudiating the fundamental compact and committing an act of infidelity to the government and people of the United States.

I have thus far, fellow-citizens, looked at this question from our own point of view. Let us change positions with our Southern brethren and see it from the point at which they stand. They are living in peace with their slaves, the latter contented, as a general rule, with their condition. No better proof of the fact can be adduced than the failure of the Harper's Ferry inroad to seduce a single one from his allegiance. They find emissaries from the North coming among them to sow the seeds of dissension in their families, to excite their slaves to insurrection, to break up their homes, destroy the value of their property, and put their lives in peril. Is there a man within reach of my voice, who can find fault with them for any measure of resentment with which these aggressions are repelled? Would we ourselves submit to them peaceably if our places were reversed? No, fellow-citizens—these are wrongs which even the horrors of disunion may be fearlessly encountered as an alternative, with which, if all else be lost, honor and self-respect may be preserved.

I desire to put this question on the single ground of duty to our fellow-citizens in other States, and to the common compact by which our reciprocal relations are governed and defined. I should be very sorry in a question of duty to think it necessary to appeal to any consideration of a lower character. But it is right to look to the interest we have in the preservation of the Union in order to understand with what effect these assaults on the slaveholding States may rebound on us. I do not believe there is to be found in any other section of the country an equal number of people who would be more disastrously affected by a separation of the States than the million of inhabitants who live in and around this City. It is the great emporium of the Union, the centre of its commercial and financial transactions, the focal point from which the chief currents of business radiate for the distribution of the necessaries of life, and to which they reflow with the surpluses of our productive labor. Every year makes it more manifest that the time is not far distant when it will become the financial centre, not of this continent alone, but of the commercial world. The great mart of a Continent lying midway between Europe and Asia, it must ere long draw to itself the exchanges of both, and become the common medium for the adjustment of commercial balances. Nothing is wanting to accomplish this result but a communication which shall place New-York and San Francisco within ten days of each other, and this cannot be long postponed. It is only as the commercial and financial centre of a united empire on this Continent that New-York can maintain her preëminence. A blow struck at the Union, through the vitals of another State, is a blow struck at her prosperity, I had almost said at her very existence. Let us bear these things in mind—not as incentives to the performance of a duty, not to strengthen obligations, which the Constitution makes imperative, and which with honest men can derive no additional efficacy for considerations of self-interest—but to enforce on us the conviction that the cause of the Southern States in this issue is our cause, that infidelity to them is not only infidelity to the Constitution and to all the dictates of honor and good faith, but infidelity to ourselves and to the noble City which looks to us for the vindication of her national character and for the assertion of her loyalty to the Union.

Mr. DIX, in closing, anticipated the results of disunion, showing what must be the financial, economical, political, and social consequences of a dissolution. War he regarded as inevitable—if not immediate war, conflicts in no very remote future. The very act of separation, he said, founded as it would be on a sense of injustice and injury, would be a virtual declaration of inextinguishable hostility. He believed nine-tenths of the people of the North were shocked and horrified at the incidents at Harper's Ferry, and their disgust they were here to utter. The remedy is in our own hands. Let us pledge ourselves to a faithful discharge of the obligations the Constitution imposes upon us. Let us meet with scrupulous fidelity the engagements entered into with our sister States—engagements sanctioned by WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, and MADISON and ADAMS, and their illustrious associates—engagements we have ourselves assumed by accepting the Constitution, and which we tacitly acknowledge every day and every hour by living under its protection. In a word, let us do what justice and good faith demand. Then, may we hope, with the confidence a consciousness of rectitude imparts, that the dark clouds which hover over us will be dispersed, and, with the favor of that Divine Providence which has carried us in safety through all the dangers of the past, that the same light of Union and harmony revisit us, to be withdrawn no more.

REMARKS OF PROF. MITCHELL.

Prof. MITCHELL was then loudly called for, and after some confusion presented himself and said that he was a native of Kentucky, his father and mother having been born in Virginia. [Three cheers for MITCHELL.] He asked the patient attention of his audience for a few moment. Although he was now nearly 50 years of age. This was the first time that he had arisen to address an audience of the present character. He had come there to lift up his voice in favor of the Union. He would state that he never voted with a particular political party, but always for the man who had the best principles. He would ask whether they were willing to admit that in this country an upright majority should rule and govern, and that the minority should submit. [Cries of "Yes, yes."] Would they agree to devote one day in 356 to the protection of the interests of their country and their own interest. [Cries of "We will, we will."] He would now inquire of them whether any were candidates for any office? [Great laughter.] If there were any such present, he would advise them to serve their country by sacrificing office to personal ambition and emolument. He concluded by a stricture on the political agitators of the North who were attempting to dissolve the Union, but in his opinion ultimately the good sense of the people would prevail, and the noble structure which had been reared by their forefathers would remain as a monument of greatness for all time to come. [Loud cheers.]

Amid loud cries for "Bethune," Rev. Dr. BETHUNE came forward and addressed the meeting. He said:

SPEECH OF DR. BETHUNE.

I rise, Sir, not because I have the presumption to think that I can preserve the attention of this vast assembly, after all the excellent things that they have heard this evening, at this late hour. But, Sir, I come before this audience to show myself. [Laughter and applause.] Insignificant as I personally may be among the millions of this land, and weak in influence as my voice may be, when that voice is called for, and there is a question where I stand, I wish to be reckoned with the Union, now and forever. [Loud cheers.] Yes, Sir, I love the Union, and when I say that it is with the wish that if that Union is to perish, I may die first. [Applause.] And, Sir, there are many things which have been said here this evening, with some of which I may frankly say I could not fully coincide. I am not going to read law to you, Sir. It is not my province, and I must be excused from theology with some gentlemen who have invaded mine. [Laughter.] But, Sir, when I saw the call of this meeting I said I must be there. [Good.] Never have I attended a public meeting in any way political before in my life. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] But I do not know that I can say with a clear conscience that no man has ever heard me utter in public a single word of party politics. [Applause.] I belong to a higher service. [Renewed cheering.] I am, by my calling and my vows, a minister of the Gospel of Peace, [cheers,] and it is as a minister of peace that I am among you to-night. [Applause.] It is high time, when the pulpit is desecrated by appeals to the wildest fanaticism—[loud cheers, and a remark, "The right man is in the right place this time!"]—when men, by voice of ecclesiastics, are canonized because they have shown the pluck of a bull-dog with the bloodthirstiness of the tiger—[Applause]—it is high time, I say, that one who, humble as myself, believes that the Gospel is "Peace on earth and good will towards man,"—[Loud applause.] I am not going to enter into any of the illegal questions that have been foisted into our meeting to-night. I have seen a dispute about the call of this meeting—that there was first one call, then it was altered for another call—that the same people who signed one could not have signed the other. I never read either one call or the other through—[laughter]—all I saw in the call was the word "Union," [continued cheering,] and that was enough. [Renewed cheering.] I remember an honest Governor of Pennsylvania, whose ancestry was traceable in his broken speech, was appealed to for the pardon of a man who had murdered his wife, but the honest old man said "What?" "pardon a man for such crime as that—a man who take a woman, and promise to nourish and cherish, and den kill her? Vy he ought be 'shamed of himself." [Uproarious laughter and cheers.] So I say here to-night, if any man in getting up this meeting, or in coming to this meeting, has had a thought of Democrat, or Republican, or Native American, higher in his mind in this Union, then I say he ought to be ashamed of himself. [Loud applause.] At least I have no sympathy with him, except he repent in sackcloth and ashes. [Laughter and applause.] You talk of the Union being dissolved. Sir, there has been deep feeling in most of the speeches that I have heard this evening. They say, if this Union is to be dissolved—when the Union is dissolved. Why, Sir, that is what we logicians call an impossible hypothesis. [Laughter and applause.] The Union is not going to be dissolved. Do you remember, Sir, that once in old Rome there was a gulf opened across the city; it was widening and widening until it threatened to engulf the whole of that splendid capital, when one QUINTAS CURTIUS mounted his steed, fully armed and equipped, and rode towards the chasm, and leaped into it, a willing victim to save his Rome. Sir, should such a chasm happen in our Union, there is not one, but there are a hundred, Curtii—a hundred times ten thousand, that are willing to leap into it. Divide the Union! Where are you going to divide the line? [A Voice—"Mason and Dixon's line."] Mason and Dixon's line! Fiddlesticks! [Loud laughter.] Do you want to go? Which side do you mean to go? I know where I should go. It would be with that section which holds fastest to the Constitution as it is. [Loud cheers.]

I do not want to see any East, West, North, or South, and if any man has a right to be proud of his native place, perhaps it is the man who speaks to you, for I was born here.

But, Sir, what is New-York? What is the North? What is the South? What is the East? What is the West? Take away this Union, and we are nothing, worse than nothing—a conflicting, jostling chaos of rude, crumbling fragments. It is not for me to enter into this question; but, I repeat, where will you draw a line? Will you split the Mississippi? Try it. Are you going to divide by the assumed or imputed call of Slavery. Where does Slavery stop? They grow cotton at the South, but where do they manufacture it? [Tremendous cheering.] I beg your pardon, but I have not time to be cheered. I have read the story of COOK, the drunken player, who once, in Liverpool, came upon the stage to act, and his condition being evident when he approached the foot-lights, they hissed him. His indignation restored him for a moment, and he looked at the Lilliputians as he called them, saying, "You hiss GEORGE FREDERICK COOK, you people of Liverpool, with the sweat and blood of the slave between every two bricks of your house?" It was so. There never was a slave in Liverpool, if I remember, but they profited by the slave. They bought and sold them. Yes, Sir, there exists, if I mistake not, in the Gold Room of Windsor Castle, a splendid service of gold, given to one of the royal dukes by Liverpool merchants, for his efforts to prevent the abolition of the Slave-trade. But I wander from my purpose, in recalling that historical reminiscence, which was to say that, in some sections of our land, where the loudest cry is heard upon this question, men have grown rich upon the manufacture of the cotton which was grown by these slaves, [loud cheers;] that the blood and the sweat of the slave is between every two bricks of their sumptuous palaces. Now, people may call this what they please; I call it hypocrisy. [Tremendous cheers.] Where will you draw this line? I will tell you where you must draw it. If you draw it at all you must draw it across and through our dearest affections. We are one people. The man who lives on the Arastook has his brother on the Rio Grande. The Northern mother has given her child to the Southern planter, and the Southern planter bows in thankfulness to God for the daughter of the North to cheer his home. [Loud cheers.] Will you dissolve this Union? [Cries of "No, no," and cheers.]

I tell you, you need not ask the question. You cannot—you cannot. It will be far better than the Sabines and the Romans. You have not taken violently the women of the South to be your wives. You have exchanged consanguinity. You cannot separate them. What God hath joined together no man can put asunder. [Prolonged applause.] A word or two more. I will not say that I will have said all I wish to say. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] There are many things which I could say, and in another condition of circumstances might be glad to say, which I shall not inflict upon you now. This is not a time for dry metaphysics. Not at all. But I believe, Sir, that we inherit from our fathers some degree of that honesty and truth for which they were distinguished, and for which their God and our God blessed them.

Our fathers made the compact of this Union—our fathers made the Constitution as the mighty bond that should hold it together. And I have one belief that this gift has of itself proven, with its checks, its balances and its securities so good, that any alteration would be for the worse—[Cheers, and cries of "Good"]—that it contains within itself a perfect remedy for every evil, if our people will faithfully apply it and wait for the operation of the remedy. [Cheers.] There is, therefore, no room for revolution in this country; and it may be said all those who hesitate about its principles—he that doubteth, is worthy of condemnation. [Cheers.] But, Sir, why should we not keep to this, our fathers' faith? We should know that we are bound by that deed. Has it not been the faith of that comfort that this country has grown to its present prosperity, and that they have enjoyed this prosperity shall we, the inheritors of all the blessings, break even political baptism, which, as our sponsors, they made for us. No, no. Let us keep this. Let all our people learn that they are bound by ties which none can break. The bones which are now mouldering to kindred dust are sacred with the memories of their patriotism. We should be violators if we suffer one stone of the Union which has been reared by them to be pulled down. Sir, I agree in many respects with my good friend the Professor, who spoke before me, and I have great regard for him, but I cannot help thinking that he got among the stars to-night. It is very well, this exalted kind of patriotism but it is to-night. [Laughter.] I believe in a system of government which is maintained by working men, men who work in their primary meetings, who are not afraid of getting their coat torn by a rowdy, men who are willing to take their places and scuffle if it be necessary, to see that the voice of the people is attained. [Cheers and applause]. Men who, if their countrymen call them to office, do not mistake cowardice for modesty, and refuse to serve. No matter where the man is there he should be faithful to God, faithful to man, faithful to his country, faithful to the world. I am thankful that I cannot be a candidate for office. I once held an office under the General Government and I was offered another. The other I did not like, [laughter,] but the first I did. It kept me five hours and I was allowed my expenses as emolument. But as there was no omnibus riding in that direction I did not get a sixpence. I am no candidate for office, Sir, I belong to a King. I am a monarchist. I belong to another king—one Jesus. [Applause.] But I know no greater recreant to the principles of his faith, and no more dangerous agitator than he, who, under the pretence of serving the religion of Christ, uses his sacred office to lead men into vanity and sedition. [Cheers.] I am no candidate for office, because I hold an office so high that no office on earth can approach it. I am content with my lot, content to be simply a preacher of the Gospel of Jesus, and ask no higher reward than to help men towards Heaven when they die, and keep them in peace while they live on earth. But, Sir, there is one thing I never neglect to do, and that is, I do not forget, because I am a Christian and a minister of the Gospel, that I am an American citizen; and whenever I prepare my ballot, with the same conscientiousness, and for which my friends frequently laugh at me, as if I thought my ticket was to elect. This is the way, I think, we ought to work; and one thing is certain that, if I retain my reason, which God grant I may, I will never vote for any man, be he Democrat, Whig, Native or —er—or—what do you call him? [A voice—"Republican."] I beg pardon, that class have had so many names that I cannot recall them at once. [Loud laughter.] I say I never will vote for any man who has the slightest stain or trace of disunion upon him.

I know a man may make a mistake and repent. The drunkard may reform from drink. Very well, let him reform—but keep the brandy bottle out of his way. I would not give him a chance to relapse. I believe that this is a true rule. It is a better rule than that of my friend MITCHEL. Vote for a man who loves his country, and who shows he has good sense and considers what his country's good is. Talk of incendiary documents. The most incendiary document is a thing that wears a coat and breeches, writes "Honorable" before his name and "M. C." after it, (laughter;) that goes to Washington to do anything else than take care of the people and the whole people. Let us stick to this, Sir.

And while the grass grows on the hill,
And the stream runs through the vale,
May they still keep their faith,
Nor in their covenant fail.
God keeps the fairest, widest land
That lies beneath the sun,
Our country, our whole country,
Our country ever one. [Loud cheering.]

THE MEETINGS OUTSIDE.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

An hour before the time appointed for the meeting, a band of music commenced playing from the long balcony of the Academy, overlooking Fourteenth-street. Bonfires were lighted on the corners of Third and Fourth avenues and Irving-place, brilliantly illuminating Fourteenth-street and Irving-place, and rendering the capacious front of the Academy as distinctly visible as under the blaze of the noon-day sun. Sky-rockets darted into the upper air, while the neighborhood resounded with the thundering peals of cannon. The entire scene was of the most animated character. For nearly an hour, there was one compact rush of citizens pouring into the building, and the rush only ceased when no more could work their way inside. At the least calculation, there were 5,000 people—and many estimated the crowd half larger—who were unable to get into the Academy, and were obliged in consequence to take up with an outside position. Anticipating the hearty response that would follow the call for the meeting, and the inadequacy of the Academy to accommodate the crowd who would assemble, the Committee of Arrangements had stands erected in advance for outside meetings. There were three stands, one nearly under the balcony in Fourteenth-street, the second at the northwest corner of Fourteenth-street and Irving-place, the third diagonally across the street towards Fourth-avenue. Speaking commenced early at all the stands, and continued uninterruptedly about two hours. About 10 o'clock, near Third-avenue was burned the effigy of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, with attendant noisy groans for the pastor of the Church of the Puritans. Nailed upon a barrel, which aided in the conflagration, was a placard, bearing the following rhythmical inscription:

"SEWARD, GREELEY, CHEEVER,
Three and one.
May they all perish
As did JOHN BROWN."

There was no interference with the burning, Policemen, as well as others, looking on with gratifying complacency. Of the Police a large force was in attendance the entire evening. They found nothing to do, however, beyond taking under their hospitable wing two or three tipsy fellows, and assuming temporary charge of a few light-fingered gentlemen, who had unwisely obtruded themselves into the crowd.

As the platoon of policemen from the Fourteenth Precinct were going up the steps of the Academy, Policeman ABRAM BROWER fell to the pavement and expired instantly. The deceased was a very portly man, about 52 years of age, and while on the way to the meeting he complained of being compelled to walk too quick. It is supposed he died of disease of the heart. He was formerly a lieutenant of the Fourteenth Ward Police, under the Municipal organization, and went out of office with the disbandment of that force, and was restored to duty as a patrolman about two months since. He was a bookbinder by trade, and was for many years employed in the Methodist Book Concern in Mulberry-street. His wife has been dead for several years, but he leaves a family of several grown-up children. The body was taken by his comrades to his late residence, No. 191 Mott-street, where an inquest will be held to-day. Mr. BROWER was an officer who had earned an excellent character for sobriety, urbanity and faithfulness in the performance of his duty, and by his death the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward have lost a valuable public servant.

SPEAKING AT THE STANDS.

At the several stands independent meetings were extemporized, and speeches, chiefly by prominent merchants and manufacturers, formed the staple of the entertainment. All sentiments of a conservative character were received with unbounded applause.

Ex-Judge DEAN was a speaker at the main stand, and gave a hurried and scorching review of the proceedings at the Tremont Temple meeting in Boston, from which he passed to the subject of the Republican attempt to elect a Speaker in Congress. He characterized both as emanating from the same Anti-Union spirit. After denouncing JOHN BROWN as a fanatic and murderer, he offered a series of resolutions. They approved of the execution of JOHN BROWN and his associates, and regretted that his aiders and abettors in the Northern States had not shared the same fate; all professions of devotion to the Union which were not accompanied with corresponding action to suppress domestic insurrection and invasion were declared to be as sounding brass and a tinkling cimbals. The closing resolution approved of the course of those members of the House of Representatives who voted against the election of a Speaker who had indorsed HELPER's book.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 13th reached me yesterday, inclosing a call for a public meeting in New-York City, headed

"*The North and the South—Justice and Fraternity.*"

and inviting me to be present on the occasion. As no time is specified, I hasten to respond by saying that the objects of the meeting have my most hearty approval, but I have long since withdrawn from any participation in politics beyond that of giving my vote for those whom I deem the best and safest men to govern the country; and I have uniformly, since I was at the head of the Government, declined all invitations to attend political meetings; yet, in view of the present stormy aspect and threatening tendency of public events, did I feel that my presence at your meeting could, in the least, tend to allay the growing jealousy between the North and the South, I should, at some personal inconvenience, accept your invitation; and cordially join you in admonishing the country, North and South, to mutual forbearance towards each other; and to cease crimination and recrimination, on both sides, and endeavor to restore again that fraternal feeling and confidence which have made us a great and happy people.

But it seems to me that if my opinions are of any importance to my countrymen, they now have them in a much more responsible and satisfactory form than I could give them by participating in the proceedings of any meeting. My sentiments on this unfortunate question of Slavery, and the constitutional rights of the South in regard to it, have not changed since they were made manifest to the whole country by the performance of a painful official duty in approving and enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law. What the Constitution gives I would concede at every sacrifice. I would not seek to enjoy its benefits without sharing its burthen and its responsibilities. I know of no other rule of political right or expediency. Those were my sentiments then—those are my sentiments now. I stand by the Constitution of my country at every hazard, and am prepared to maintain it at every sacrifice.

Here I might stop; but since I have yielded to the impulse to write, I will not hesitate to express, very briefly, my views on one or two events which have occurred since I retired from office, and which in all probability have given rise to your meeting. This I cannot do intelligibly without a brief reference to some events which occurred during my Administration.

All must remember that in 1849 and 1850 the country was severely agitated on this disturbing question of *Slavery*. That contest grew out of the acquisition of new territory from Mexico, and a contest between the North and the South as to whether Slavery should be tolerated in any part of that territory. Mixed up with this was a claim on the part of the Slaveholding States that the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service should be made available, as the law of 1793 on that subject, which depended chiefly on State officers for its execution, had become imperative, because State officers were not obliged to perform that duty.

After a severe struggle, which threatened the integrity of the Union, Congress finally passed laws settling these questions; and the Government and the people for a time seemed to acquiesce in that *compromise* as a final settlement of this exciting question; and it is exceedingly to be regretted that mistaken ambition, or the hope of obtaining a party triumph should have tempted any one to raise this question again. But in an evil hour this Pandora's box of Slavery was again opened, by what I conceive to be an unpardonable attempt to force Slavery into Kansas by a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the flood of evils now swelling and threatening to overthrow the Constitution, and sweep away the foundations of the Government itself, and deluge this land with fraternal blood, may all be traced to this unfortunate act. Whatever might have been the motive, few acts have ever been so barren of good, and so fruitful of evil. The contest has exasperated the public mind, North and South, and engendered feelings of distrust, and I may say, hate, that I fear it will take years to wear away. The lamentable tragedy at Harper's Ferry is clearly traceable to this unfortunate controversy about Slavery in Kansas, and while the chief actor in this criminal invasion has exhibited some traits of character that challenge our admiration, yet his fanatical zeal seems to have blinded his moral perceptions, and hurried him into an unlawful attack upon the lives of a peaceful and unoffending community in a sister State, with the evident intention of raising a servile insurrection, which no one can contemplate without horror; and few, I believe very few, can be found so indifferent to the consequences of his acts, or so blinded by fanatical zeal, as not to believe that he justly suffered the penalty of the law which he had violated. I cannot but hope that the fate of JOHN BROWN and his associates will deter all others from any unlawful attempt to interfere in the domestic affairs of a sister State. But this tragedy has now closed, and Virginia has vindicated the supremacy of her laws, and shown that she is quite competent to manage her own affairs and protect her own rights. And thanks to an Overruling Providence, the question about Slavery in Kansas is now also settled, and settled in favor of Freedom. The North has triumphed, and having triumphed, let her, by her magnanimity and generosity to her Southern brethren, show that the contest on her part was one of principle, and not of personal hatred, or the low ambition of a sectional triumph.

Finally, if I had the power to speak, and there were any disposed to listen to my counsel, I would say to my brethren of the South: Be not alarmed, for there are few, very few, at the North who would justify in any manner an attack upon the institutions of the South which are guaranteed by the Constitution. We are all Anti-Slavery in sentiment, but we know that we have nothing to do with it in the several States, and we do not intend to interfere with it. And I would say to my brethren of the North, respect the rights of the South; assure them by your acts that you regard them as friends and brethren. And I would conjure all, in the name of all that is sacred, to let this agitation cease with the causes which have produced it. Let harmony be restored between the North and the South, and let every patriot rally around our national flag, and swear upon the altar of his country to sustain and defend it.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. Sam'l L. M. Barlow, Wilson G. Hunt and James Brooks, Committee, &c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Pugh Vindicates the Northern Democracy.

Speech of a Mississippi Fire-eater in the House.

Mr. Bocock Withdraws his Name from the List of Candidates.

Three More Ballots for Speaker.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 19.

The Democratic family quarrel in the Senate to-day was for awhile quite entertaining to the Republican side, but when Senator BROWN concluded his speech, he returned thanks to the desks and empty chairs for their kindness in remaining until he closed. Not a single Republican Senator was in the Chamber, and not more than a dozen Democrats; a strong proof that Popular Sovereignty is played out.

Senator PUGH had moved the repeal of a portion of certain Territorial bills, with a view to bring on this discussion, in order to attack the action of the Senate towards Senator DOUGLAS, and to oppose the new Committee programme. He said that he had ascertained for the first time, on reading Senator GWIN's speech, made in Grass Valley, California, last Summer, why Mr. DOUGLAS was displaced from the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee. It was in consequence of opinions held by that Senator, in common with ninety-nine-hundredths of the Democracy of the Free States. It would have been bolder and nobler in that Senator, and those who acted with him, had they attacked the party agreeing with Mr. DOUGLAS rather than that single individual himself. After arraigning, trying and executing Mr. DOUGLAS in his absense, Mr. GWIN had said that the Senate expected Mr. DOUGLAS to defend himself on that floor. He caused to be read resolutions passed by the Legislatures of several of the Southern States ten or fifteen years ago, in which interference by Congress in Territorial matters is pronounced to be usurpation, and in which those States declare that the people of a Territory alone can control the subject of Slavery within their respective boundaries.

Mr. GWIN defended the action of the Senate in ousting Mr. DOUGLAS, while Senators RICE and LANE denied that their Democratic constituents coincided with the views of Mr. DOUGLAS as to the right of the people of a Territory to regulate their own internal policy.

Mr. IVERSON gave notice that he would at a proper time ventilate the matter so far as Georgia was concerned.

This family jar was anticipated, and must increase the distraction already existing in the Democratic ranks.

Nothing was done with Committees except to pass a list of Republicans to fill up the blanks preparatory to the election. It is said that there will not be a Northern Senator at the head of any Committee.

Mr. SINGLETON delivered a violent Southern speech in the House, after which three ballots were taken, without adding to the prospect for organization. Mr. BOCOCK's withdrawal neither strengthened the Democrats nor weakened Mr. SHERMAN, although some construe the breaking of the front into symptons of an early organization. There is no reason for such a conjecture. The scattered elements will never combine, nor will Democrats allow a vote on the plurality rule, at least for a long time. Mr. TAYLOR or Mr. DAVIS may to-morrow receive the Democratic vote, but to no purpose. Mr. SHERMAN will be the Speaker whenever an organization takes place. FORNEY has no chance for the Clerkship whatever. Mark this. CLUSKY will be hard to beat for Postmaster.

Lieuts. CHARLES D. ANDERSON and WM. R. JERRELL are transferred; the former to Company D, and the latter to Company C, of the Fourth Artillery. Leave of absence to Lieut. OLIVER H. FISH, First Cavalry, has been extended for two months.

The State Department failed to receive any dispatches to-day, by mail, from Mexico, and the news of the treaty negotiated is still doubted. Señor ROMERO, the new Secretary of the Mexican Legation, is expected to-morrow, by whom dispatches may be received.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 19.

The Democratic Senators were in caucus for several hours this morning on the subject of Public Printer, but without making a nomination. The opinions of the Senators were very conflicting.

According to the conversation among the Democratic members of the House, they will seize upon the first favorable occasion to reunite their forces, which were scattered to-day after the withdrawal of Mr. BOCOCK from the contest for Speaker. The bestowal of their votes on various gentlemen was then an experiment to ascertain on whom the largest number of the House might ultimately be concentrated.

Many mail contractors are now here, and purpose holding a meeting to-morrow night in relation to their interests, as connected with the Post-office Department. Unless appropriations be made before the 1st of January to meet the liabilities of the Government for this service, a very large amount of its paper will, it is said, go to protest.

The Democratic Senators having in caucus completed the list of Committees, it has been handed to those of the Opposition to fill up the blanks.

Mr. MASON remains as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; Mr. CLAY as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce; Mr. YULEE as Chairman of the Committee on the Post-office; Mr. GREEN as Chairman of the Committee on Territories; Mr. MALLORY as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs; Mr. BAYARD as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and Mr. BROWN as Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Board of Engineers, Chief-Engineer ISHERWOOD presiding, will meet at the Navy-yard, in Philadelphia, on the 5th of January, to examine candidates for promotion, and those for admission into that corps.

The information brought by the steamship *Tennessee* received here to-day, is that Minister MCLANE remains at Vera Cruz with the expectation of making a satisfactory treaty. The understanding in the best informed circles there was that the point in which the late treaty failed, had been substantially concluded by the Constitutional Government.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 19.

The Vice-President being absent, Mr. BRIGHT of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, (Dem.,) be appointed President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Rep.,(said that the recent practice of the Senate had been to proceed to a ballot.

The Senate then proceeded to a ballot, and Mr FITZPATRICK was elected, receiving 33 votes, while Mr. FOSTER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) received 19 and Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, (Rep.,) one. Mr. FITZPATRICK then took the Chair, returning thanks for the renewed mark of confidence.

The Chair then presented the report of the Treasurer of the United States with copies of his accounts for the third and fourth quarters of 1858, and for the first and second quarter of 1859.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.) asked that his investigating Committee be authorized to employ a Clerk. Agreed.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) called up his resolution submitted last Thursday.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said it was not in order to proceed with legislative business prior to the organization of the House.

Mr. PUGH stated that he desired to reply to the remarks of Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) made the other day, and he cared not whether he spoke on a resolution or on a point of order. He desired to defend the Northern Democracy from the charge of unsoundness, which did not come with good grace from those in the South, who had not done so much for the party as Northerners. He spoke of the difficulty in the North in battling against sectionalism and defending the rights of the South. They never elected a Senator from Georgia to be a judge as to the soundness of their Democracy. He repudiated the sentiment that the position of Mr. DOUGLAS, on Territorial rights, was akin to the Wilmot Proviso, or Anti-Democratic, reading from a speech in the *Congressional Globe*, showing that Gen. CASS sustained the same position. He also quoted from a speech delivered by Mr. IVERSON himself in the House of Representatives eleven years ago, which was as strong in support of non-intervention views as Mr. CASS' famous Nicholson letter, or Mr. DOUGLAS' Freeport speech. He referred to the instructions sent by the Georgia Legislature to her Senators, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was up, in favor of non-intervention, and said he stood on the Georgia platform. He proceeded to reply to the remark of Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.) that had he understood the Kansas bill when he voted for it, as expounded by Mr. DOUGLAS, he would never have given that vote, by saying that Mr. GWIN did not vote of his own notion, but was instructed by the California Legislature to give that vote, and that the Legislature wrote down for him in that instruction what she thought the Kansas-Nebraska bill meant.

Mr. GWIN—I voted before the instructions got here.

Mr. PUGH—I do not suppose the Senator pretends that he is a better exponent of the views of his State than its Legislature is. Now, having read the non-intervention platform of Georgia, I propose to read the Squatter Sovereignty platform of California. He went on to remark that this odious epithet, "Squatter Sovereignty," which has been used to frighten the people from their propriety, was invented for the benefit of California, and was first applied to her in the formation of her State Constitution, in which Mr. GWIN himself took an active part. The Lecompton Constitution was "Squatter Sovereignty." He did not see any safe ground upon which the advocates of the Lecompton Constitution could stand for one moment, if the doctrine announced by Mr. IVERSON is to be the doctrine of the Democratic Party. Having quoted the sentiments of the California Legislature while the Kansas bill was up, Mr. PUGH then proceeded to read the Democratic Platform adopted in California since the last session of Congress, which was almost literally copied from the Ohio Platform, drawn up by Mr. PUGH himself. He stated what he understood the Kansas-Nebraska bill to mean, adopting for that purpose the language of the President who signed the bill, giving his own interpretation of it, as last found in his Message of Jan. 24, 1856. He also quoted the resolutions adopted by the Florida Legislature in December, 1847, in support of his position. He said his object was to show that an attempt is now made, contrary to the opinions formerly entertained by the Legislatures of the Southern States, to break through the principles of the Compromise of 1850, and break through the covenant of the Kansas bill, and on that text to preach sermons on the soundness or unsoundness of the Northern Democracy. He quoted Mr. GWIN's speech in Grass Valley, California, where it is stated that Mr. DOUGLAS was deposed from the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee on account of his views on the Kansas bill. He would not stand up here to defend Mr. DOUGLAS, who was able to speak for himself. If he was expelled from that Committee for that reason, they might thereby be compelled to expel ninety-nine hundredths of the Democracy in every non-slaveholding State. It was no longer a question of individuals, but of principle, and, instead of assailing a man who was absent, it would be more manly to do as Mr. IVERSON did, and arraign the entire party. He could see nothing in the Lecompton case that ought to divide Democrats, or make it necessary to make changes in Committees, but the facts seemed to show that Mr. DOUGLAS was not removed for that. After he had made his speech in the Senate, denouncing the Lecompton Constitution, and taking issue with the Administration and almost the entire body of Democratic Senators, North and South, the Senate proceeded to put him again at the head of the Territorial Committee, and he staid there until the Lecompton controversy was dead and buried. Now, the avowal is that he is not removed for that cause, but because he had the misfortune to entertain opinions which are entertained by almost the entire body of the Democratic Party of the North. He would appeal to his brethren in the Northern States whether they recognize this as a test of democratic fellowship. If, as the Senator from California has proclaimed, you are parties to this act of decapitation, do you mean to have it go forth to the country that whoever entertains these opinions is unfit to be a member of the Democratic Party?

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (dem.) was a party to the transaction, and upheld it.

Mr. PUGH went on to refer to the usage of the Senate on the subject of committees; first, never to displace a Senator without his consent, and second, never to promote any one else over him. He was soon going out of the Senate, and would therefore frankly declare that this usage was intolerably bad. It was a usage which has operated to give Senators from the Slaveholding States the Chair of every single Committee controlling the public business. The Senator from Illinois was the only exception, and he has been decapitated. Now, he thought the simplest way out of all this controversy was to do justice, and put down all these attempts from one section of the Union or the other to disturb the Platform of the Democratic Party. He regretted the excitement prevailing at present on the Slavery question. The proceedings in the House of Representatives, as well as in some State Legislatures, ought to admonish us that we have fallen on evil times. We hear defiance and threats from one quarter and the other, which are fraught with danger to this glorious Union.

Mr. IVERSON would take some future occasion to resond to those remarks of Mr. PUGH applicable to himself, and also to ventilate some other subjects touched upon by the Senator.

Mr. GWIN explained the action of the California Legislature in reference to the resolutions referred to, and quoted by Mr. PUGH. They were intended to take the subject away from Congress, and leave it to the judicial tribunals of the country, which are the only proper tribunals to decide such questions. The position of the Democratic Party in California is that these are purely judicial questions. As to the action in the case of Mr. DOUGLAS, he said it was the duty of that Senator to be here when the Senate was organized, and he also contended that it was right that the majority of the Democratic Senators, who were the majority of this body, and who were held responsible for its organization, should no longer place a man at the head of the Committee on Territories, holding opinions in direct conflict with that majority on the subject of territorial power. With what Mr. PUGH had said about ninety-nine hundredths of the Democracy of every non-slaveholding State agreeing with Mr. DOUGLAS, he (GWIN) said that Mr. PUGH might speak for Ohio, but that was not the doctrine of California. That question had been tried before the people, and by an overwhelming majority those who agree with Mr. DOUGLAS have been condemned. The maintenance of that doctrine is dangerous to the Democratic Party.

A long colloquial debate here ensued between Mr. PUGH and Mr. GWIN, in which Mr. DAVIS also participated. It presented no points of special interest.

Mr. HALE hoped that, inasmuch as the question of order which he had raised this morning had been fully elucidated, the Chair would now decide the point.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) desired to say a few words on a question which had been up, if Mr. HALE would withdraw.

Mr. HALE—I will withdraw anything the Senator from Oregon desires. [Laughter.]

Mr. LANE remarked that it was not his purpose to prescribe rules or lay down a platform of principles for the Democratic Party. He had nothing to do with the case of Mr. DOUGLAS, and he had no doubt there were many good Democrats in the Northern States who did not agree upon this question of territorial rights with the majority of the party. He would not say they were not good Democrats because they disagreed with him, nor would he say that holding the views of Mr. DOUGLAS would have been a reason for him to oppose that gentleman's being Chairman of the Committee on Territories. He was sorry to find that his own views on this territorial question differed very materially from Mr. PUGH's. He held that a territory is the common property of the whole people, in which every State in the Union has equal rights, and that while in that Territorial state the people could not, by unfriendly legislation or by unequal taxation, infringe the rights of the people of any State in the Union. In the case of Arizona, for instance, which was well adapted to slave labor, he wouldn't submit to it that the people of the South should go there, and by unfriendly legislation exclude the people of the North. The principle of the equality of States must be maintained, and their equal rights in the territories was so clear to his mind that he could not see how any man could doubt it.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) protested against the assumption upon which Mr. PUGH's resolution was based, that there are no laws in New-Mexico establishing Slavery. Slavery went there under the Constitution as horses, dry goods or any other property went, and then the Legislature, under a solemn duty, made laws protecting it. Those laws did not establish it there.

Mr. LANE remarked that he would submit to no wrong, nor would he seek to do any. He only desired to carry out the principle securing to every section equal rights.

Mr. BROWN commended Mr. PUGH's speech for its broad nationality, and concurred most heartily in many things he had said. It seemed to him that the views of different Senators could be harmonized, and in order to do so he would give his own position. First, he held, that slaves were recognized as property under the Constitution.

Mr. PUGH—According to the law of the United States.

Mr. BROWN—Does it not go further? Does not the Constitution itself recognize them as property in the broadest possible sense? Is there any other property you can pursue into another State and recapture it?

Mr. PUGH—The Constitution says "persons held to service or labor in a State under the laws thereof. The Federal Government makes nothing property all the rights of property are under the laws of the States.

Mr. BROWN—Slaves were property before the Constitution existed, therefore it did not belong to the Federal Constitution to say what a State should recognize as property. His next proposition was that the owners of slaves have the same right to take them to a territory that the owners of any other kind of property have to take that, and when there that they are entitled to the same protection by the law-making power of the Government as if they were there with other property. When the Government fails to protect our property anywhere and everywhere, it ought to be abolished. If that be treason make the most of it. He asked nothing for his section that he would not accord to others; and closed by thanking the Republican benches for the polite attention they had given him. [Every seat on that side of the chamber was vacant.] Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (American,) caused to be read a newspaper article commenting on an extract from a Boston tract journal, associating his name offensively with HELPER's book, and saying, among other things, that the South should look about to see whether she had not traitors on her own soil. He said that so far as this article applied to him, it was an infamous, malicious fabrication and falsehood from beginning to end. If he had ever received HELPER's book, as charged, it must have been through the mail, but he had no knowledge that the book ever came into his possession. Certainly he never read a solitary word of it. Ever since he had refused to act with the Democrats on the Lecompton policy, which he believed an infamous fraud and swindle, he had been pursued with the ferocity of a tiger and the malignity of a devil. He repeated that the whole publication, so far as intended to affect him, was a lie from beginning to end.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) replying to Mr. HICKMAN, emphatically denied the latter's charge that the South had violated all its compacts and compromises. Where and when had the South demanded anything more than she was entitled to under the Constitution? Whenever aggressions were made they were by the stronger on the weaker section, and the South was obliged to take her present stand with the view to preserve fraternal relations.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) would answer by asking a question.

Mr. SINGLETON said that was a Yankee way he did not like.

Mr. HICKMAN said, if he understood the history of the legislation of 1850 and 1854, there was a demand made from the South, that the Missouri Compromise should be repealed, inasmuch as it prevented Slavery North of thirty-six thirty, and was unjust to the South, which went almost in a body for its repeal, and, with the aid of a few Northern Representatives accomplished it. In return they gave to the North what he (HICKMAN) said was a distinct pledge, namely, that the question of Slavery from that day forward should cease to be agitated in Congress, the settlement of the whole question to be left to the people of the Territories for their determination. An effort was then perseveringly made to force Slavery into territory from which it was excluded by the act of 1820, and failing in this, they now denounce the legislation of 1854, and insist that the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill should be repudiated. This, he said, was destroying that common understanding between the North and South which had existed since 1820. He asked whether the South did not consider it beneficial to her to have the Missouri Compromise be repealed? If they did not so consider it of any importance, why did they struggle so long and anxiously for its repeal?

Mr. SINGLETON said Mr. HICKMAN had not answered him. Every Territory organized north of that line had a clause prohibiting Slavery, the North receiving everything she had a right to expect, and losing nothing. The South did not make war on that line of 36 degrees, 30 minutes. It was willing at all times to extend it to the Pacific Ocean, and thus forever settle the vexed question. So far from the South being recreant to its trust, it was ready, and had at all times upheld the laws and Constitution. Any man who puts his signature to a circular recommending the circulation of HELPER's book was unfit for Speaker, and if while so signing it he knew its contents he was guilty of moral treason and ought to be dealt with accordingly. If he did not know anything of its contents when he signed the circular, then he was disqualified for holding that position. If the Republicans elect Mr. SHERMAN they would do it at the peril of severing the ties which bind us together, and the very moment they elect such a Speaker he would not undertake to be responsible for the consequences. It would be considered by the South as adding insult to injury. He inquired whether it was not the design of the Republicans to exclude the South from the Territories?

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said the Republicans were opposed to the extension of Slavery, and by every constitutional power and act would oppose its extension; but they did not purpose stifling the South by circumventing it by any system of policy. It was not his purpose, directly or indirectly, to injure the rights of the people of the South holding slaves. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Mr. SINGLETON replied that this was all intended to lull the suspicion of the South, with a view to further aggressions, and bind them hand and foot and deliver them over to the tormenter. Did not the gentleman believe that Congress has the power directly to exclude us from the Territories, and would he not vote for such a law?

Mr. CURTIS—We would give you the same rights we ask for. We would vote to exclude slaves, not freemen, from the Territories.

Mr. SINGLETON—Is that the opinion of your party?

Mr. CURTIS—I believe it is.

Mr. SINGLETON—In other words, you will never let us have another foot of slave territory while we remain with you. Is that the idea?

Mr. CURTIS—That is the idea.

After further colloquy, Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said, for himself he did not desire to be committed by anything said, or refused to be said, on the Republican side, prior to an organization. He protested against the right of any gentleman to interrogate him or bind him by any responses or failure to respond. When the subject is properly before the House gentlemen will be gratified in having it discussed.

Mr. SINGLETON said—You will not meet it like men.

VOICES ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE—"We will."

Mr. SINGLETON added—The responses will be evasive in their character. If you exclude Slavery, it will prove the disruption of every tie. We will have expansion of Slavery in the Union, or outside of it if we must. If you want to know my advice to Mississippi, I say the sooner we get out of the Union the better, for the longer we stay in it the worse for us. The South have made up their minds to sustain Slavery. We don't intend to be prescribed by present limits, and it will not be in the power of the North to coerce the three millions of freemen at the South, with arms in their hands, and prevent their going into the surrounding Territories. Gentlemen must remember that a gallant son of the South, JEFFERSON DAVIS, led our forces in Mexico, and thank God he still lives, perhaps to lead a Southern army. Mr. SINGLETON reviewed the sentiments of Squatter Sovereignty, and said Mr. DOUGLAS holding to this, he would never vote for him if he were nominated by the Charleston Convention.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said he, claiming to be a friend of Mr. DOUGLAS, and coming from the Democratic State of Illinois, would support any man nominated by the Charleston Convention, for the purpose of putting down the Republican Party. [Applause.]

Mr. SINGLETON, resuming, said that the South could expand to Mexico, that country being without government, and they could administer the estate for themselves. Whenever a man like Mr. SEWARD or Mr. HALE is elected to preside over the destinies of the South, there may be expected an undivided front in that section, and all parties will be united in resistance to aggression. The only way to preserve the Union is to reopen the territories to the South on equal terms with the North; if the people make Slave States permit them to come into the Union as Slave States. Execute the Fugitive Slave Law and give the South the assurance that when slaves run away there will be no difficulty in the recovery of them. He held that every State has the right to judge of its mode and manner of redress.

The House was called as a preliminary to voting for Speaker.

The following was the result of the vote:

Whole number of votes	230
Necessary for a choice	116
Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,)	112
Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,)	85
Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Am.,)	21
Scattering	12

Mr. BOCOCK said the time had come when he was entitled to a hearing. During the space of two weeks his Democratic friends had voted for him with a constancy and magnanimity which demanded his heartfelt and grateful acknowledgments. His belief was that his friends, by the use of his name, might thus present a point round which the sound and conservative elements might rally. That hope had grown more and more dim, and was now entirely gone. The country was now intensely excited, more so than ever before. The expectation of the people comes up, and demands to know whether those entertaining sound and more conservative views cannot unite for the defeat of the party which they regard as sectional and aggressive. He had been willing at all times to unite for the accomplishment of that object. Believing that the further use of his name may be to some extent a stumbling-block and a bar, he no longer wished to be considered a candidate. He could not fail to appreciate the honor of being presiding officer of this House, but there was one feeling scarcely less dear—it was a proud consciousness that, during two weeks of active excitement and animated discussion, he felt that he had been himself treated in a manner worthy of the representative of a free, generous and chivalrous people. Had he gone into that chair, he would have been uncommitted and free to deal equal and exact justice to every member of this body. While he remained on the floor, as he was now certain he would, he would have a heart unsubdued, hands unshackled, and a mind free to think, and look upon every section of the country for the honor and glory of the whole. He formally withdrew his name.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, (Dem.,) nominated Mr. BOTELER.

The House proceeded to vote, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	230
Necessary to a choice	116
Mr. Sherman	112
Mr. Boteler	29
Mr. Bocock	19
Mr. Miles Taylor, of Louisiana, (Dem.)	12
Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, (Dem.)	16
Scattering	42

Several gentlemen wanted to adjourn, and others again to vote.

Amid considerable confusion, the House again voted:

	228
Whole number	114
Necessary to a choice	110
Mr. Sherman	31
Mr. Boteler	20
Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi. (Dem.)	12
Mr. Bocock	9
Mr. Miles Taylor	48
Scattering	

The House then adjourned.

For Commercial and Marine Intelligence See Third Page.